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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Special Body on Space Arms Race Holds 1st Meeting AA 1
Comment on Its Purpose AA 1
[Levin]
Geneva Disarmament Conference Opens; Agenda Noted AA 2
[Kolesnichenko]
U.S., USSR Geneva Talks Delegations Meet 24 June AA 3
U.S.-USSR Space Arms Group Meeets 25 Jun AA 3
'Advance Notification' Proposal Submitted at CDE AA 3
Bovin Explains Why USSR Suspicious About SDI AA 4
[IZVESTIYA 23 Jun]
House Poseidon Decision Opens Way to SALT Violation AA 6
U.S. To Continue Space Arms Race 'Despite Anything' AA 7
[Petrov]
Reagan's Efforts To 'Destroy' SALT II Cited AA 8
IZVESTIYA Briefs Readers on Nordic NFZ Proposal AA 8
[Valko, 12 Jun]
SDI Advocate Group Organizes European Symposium AA 10

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Tikhonov-Led Delegation Leaves for CEMA Talks BB 1
Arrives in Warsaw BB 1
Tasks of Session Noted BB 1
Session Opens; Tikhonov Speaks BB 2
Observers Noted; Reports Given BB 3

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events CC 1
[Melnikov, 16 Jun]
EEC Responds Positively to CEMA Proposal CC 6
Conventions With DPRK, Equatorial Guinea Ratified CC 6
[IZVESTIYA 23 Jun]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Birri Demands Withdrawal of Ships Near Lebanon A 1
Weinberger Answers U.S. Ships To Remain A 1
Hijackers Follow Israel in Violating Geneva Law A 1
[Reshetnikov]

Kornilov on U.S. Support for State Terrorism A 2
U.S. Elevates Terrorism to State Policy in DRA A 3
[Beloshapko]
U.S. Terrorism Used for Psychological Warfare A 4
Bush To Head Group on Fighting World Terrorism A 4
Reagan Readies Public for Action in Nicaragua A 4
[Lavrentyev]
Bush Aims for SDI Support, Fixing Trade Cracks A 5
Bush's Goal: To Sway Netherlands on SDI A 6
U.S. Policy Hinders W. European Economic Recovery A 6
USSR Envoy Favors Vienna for Reagan-Gorbachev Summit A 7
[Vienna KURIER 9 Jun]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese Business Involved in SDI For 2 Years C 1
U.S. Requests Japanese Parts for SDI Research C 1
U.S.-Japan-ROK Military Triangle Planned by Pentagon C 2
U.S.-Japan Military Exercise off Korean Coast C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Pakistani Army Units Attack Indian Territory [IZVESTIYA 14 Jun] D 1
USSR, India Expand Power Industry Cooperation D 1
Military-Political Review of U.S. Asian Policy D 1
[Pustov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Jun]
New Afghan-Pakistani Talks in Geneva D 5

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY's Planinc To Visit 'Early in July' F 1
Arkhipov Meets With Planinc in Belgrade 21 June F 1
Long-Term Cooperation Protocol Signed in Belgrade F 1
Solomentsev Meets Poland's Jaruzelski, Urbanski F 1
Returns to Moscow F 2
USSR-Poland Commission Examines Technical Independence F 2
TASS Reports Honecker Speech, Upcoming Congress F 2
Supreme Soviet Official Meets GDR's Sindermann F 3
[IZVESTIYA 21 Jun]
USSR, Bulgarian Foreign Ministry Aides Confer F 3
[IZVESTIYA 21 Jun]

WESTERN EUROPE

TASS: Agca Case 'Absolutely Untenable' G 1
'Positive' EEC Response to CEMA Calls for Ties G 1
[PRAVDA 21 Jun]
Greece Repeats Intention To Close U.S. Bases G 2
Greek Cypriots Deplore 'Unlawful' Elections G 2
PRAVDA Reports French South Pacific Nuclear Test G 2
Zholkver on Bundeswehr's Modernization Plans G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Press Cites Syrian Sources on Al-Asad Visit H 1
Syrian Communist Hails Trip H 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Jun]
Syrian Press Cited H 1
[PRAVDA 22 Jun]
Moscow Said to Seek Upgrade of Ties With PLO H 2
[KUNA]
Arkhipov, Iraqi Minister Discuss Cooperation H 2
[PRAVDA 18 Jun]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Angolan Military, Party Delegations Visit J 1
Military Delegation J 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jun]
Party Delegation J 1
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]
CPSU Delegation Departs for Congo J 1
[PRAVDA 20 Jun]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Argentina: Russian Church Official Speaks to Press K 1
[IZVESTIYA 14 Jun]
New U.S. Radio Stations, Communications Monitoring K 1
Nicaragua Protests Mortar Fire From Costa Rica K 2
Soviet Delegation Ends Visit to Argentina [IZVESTIYA 13 Jun] K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Departs for Kiev, Seen Off by Leaders R 1
Arrives in Kiev R 1
ORF: Sakharov Reportedly on Hunger Strike R 1
PRAVDA Reports Ryzhkov Smolensk Award Speech R 1
[22 Jun]
Kuznetsov Welcomes Ponomarev on Return From Spain R 7
Aliyev Chairs Youth Year Commission Meeting R 8
Council of Ministers Greets Cardiologists R 8
[PRAVDA 24 Jun]
Azerbaijan First Secretary on Opinion Polls R 9
[PRAVDA 10 Jun]
Komsomol's Mishin Interviewed on Youth Festival R 11
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Jun]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Two Artificial Earth Satellites Launched	U	1
Cosmos-1662	U	1
Cosmos-1663	U	1
Satellites Used To Improve Crop Production	U	1
Rocket Launchings Completed in Pacific	U	2
Orbiting Salyut-Soyuz Cosmonauts Resupplied	U	2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

'Caucasus-85' Military Exercise Set for 15-21 July [IZVESTIYA 25 Jun]	V	1
Deputy Defense Minister Addresses Air Defense Forces [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jun]	V	1

SPECIAL BODY ON SPACE ARMS RACE HOLDS 1ST MEETING

LD241641 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 24 TASS -- The first meeting of the new auxiliary body of the Geneva Disarmament Conference, a special committee on the question of the prevention of the arms race in outer space, was held here today. Emphasizing the priority importance of the problem, Viktor Israelyan, the head of the Soviet delegation at the disarmament conference, said that the exploration and use of outer space must serve exclusively peaceful purposes and that this is quite a feasible aim. Instead of inventing new types of arms, including space arms, it is necessary to conduct urgent and businesslike talks to work out effective arrangement aimed at the prevention of the arms race in space and terminating it on earth.

Comment on Its Purpose

LD242213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] A special committee on preventing an arms race in space has begun work in Geneva. The UN Disarmament Conference decided to set it up 1 year ago. Here is a news commentary with Viktor Levin at the microphone:

The very fact that this committee has been set up is a reflection of the international community's profound alarm over the U.S. plans to extend the arms race to space. The overwhelming majority of states represented a the UN realize that the creation of space weapons undermines the possibility of achieving agreement on limiting the arms race on earth and greatly increases the danger of war.

The choice we face has been made absolutely clear by life itself: Either weapons will be kept out of space -- in this event it will be possible to take specific and decisive steps to limit and reduce nuclear and, indeed, convention armaments -- or else the arms race will become uncontrollable and unlimited with all the consequences arising from that. The view that weapons have no place in space has been expressed repeatedly at the UN Disarmament Conference. When the new Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons began in Geneva, UN circles expressed hope that these talks would lead to decisions in the interest of stronger peace. This was particularly so in view of the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States had reached an accord that the problems of space and nuclear armaments would be examined on an interrelated basis.

Now, however, optimism over the Soviet-U.S. talks has markedly faded. The reason for this is the stubborn reluctance of the U.S. side to work toward the banning of space weapons. In an attempt to divert criticism away from Washington's negative position, the U.S. delegation is now trying to blame the Soviet Union for the situation at the talks, but the Soviet Union's position is strictly and consistently in line with the accord reached with the United States on the subject and objectives of the Geneva talks. Strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons are indeed being discussed by separate groups, but agreement can only be reached on the entire range of questions included in the Geneva agenda. This fundamental position is shared by many states of the world. Undoubtedly, this will also be made clear during the work of the special committee on preventing an arms race in space.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS; AGENDA NOTED

LD232201 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Jun 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by international affairs journalist Tomas Kolesnichenko, with Geneva correspondent Gennadiy Vedenyapin]

The International Conference on Disarmament has opened its summer session at the Geneva Palais des Nations.

[Begin Gennadiy Vedenyapin recording] It used to be known as the Committee on Disarmament and was set up more than 25 years ago. Over the time this organization has been in existence the number of member-states has risen from 10 to 40. Taking part are representatives of the five nuclear powers, of all major military states. Socialist, developing, and capitalist countries are represented here on a balanced basis, which creates good requisites for solving major problems of disarmament and limitation of the arms race.

From the very beginning, the Soviet Union has taken a most active part in the work of the Geneva forum. Thanks to the constructive stance of our country and the other socialist states the conference has succeeded in achieving certain positive results. The effectiveness of the work of the conference could, of course, be far higher but for the opposition on the part of Washington and its allies, which are blocking the achievement of accords on key questions on the agenda. One such central problem is not allowing the militarization of space.

At the last session, through the efforts of the socialist countries, a committee designed to study specific questions of preventing the militarization of space was set up. This important international forum must fulfill the task it has been given. All that is needed is a mutual will toward reaching an accord on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. [end recording]

The session is also discussing problems of banning chemical and radiological weapons. No less acute is the question of a full and universal ban on testing nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries advocate that talks on this question should lead to the conclusion of a treaty that would create a serious obstacle for the further perfecting of nuclear armaments, would create favorable prerequisites for reducing nuclear arsenals, and would bring a positive influence to bear on strengthening the regulations on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

However, success is still a long way off. The tactics used by the Western states, most of all the United States and its NATO allies, at the conference consist in leading the talks into an impasse, and, having put the blame on the socialist countries, starting a new spiral in the arms race on earth and in space.

Precisely the same thing is taking place now also at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments that are also being held in Geneva. Progress is so far not in sight and we are not to blame. Let us take the problem of the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments. In word Washington would appear to be saying that it is striving to limit nuclear armaments, while in deed it is evading the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union and does not wish to halt the buildup of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

West Europe in general occupies a special place now in Washington's military-strategic plans.

The United States sees in it a bridgehead for its military adventures. It is not fortuitous that at present some 7,000 units of American nuclear ammunition are concentrated in Western Europe. On FRG territory alone 72 U.S. Pershing II missiles have already been deployed. With regard to our country these are a strategic weapon.

The FRG leadership is increasingly stuffing its territory with American nuclear explosives and has turned into a bearer of Washington's most dangerous ambitions designed to achieve nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union. I have in mind Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, i.e. his "star wars" plans. All this cannot but create a certain climate in the FRG itself. The revanchists are again rearing their heads.

U.S., USSR GENEVA TALKS DELEGATIONS MEET 24 JUN

LD241512 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 24 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA has been held at the talks on nuclear and space weapons here today.

U.S.-USSR SPACE ARMS GROUP MEETS 25 JUNE

LD251231 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 25 TASS -- The group on space arms at Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons held a meeting here today.

'ADVANCE NOTIFICATION' PROPOSAL SUBMITTED AT CDE

LD211234 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1109 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Stockholm, 21 Jun (TASS) -- Correspondents Nikolay Vukolov and Aleksandr Stepanenko report:

At today's session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, the socialist countries came forward with a fresh proposal aimed at strengthening confidence and security on the European Continent.

Ambassador K. Szigeti, the head of the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, submitted a working document "Advance Notification of Large-Scale Movements and Transfers of Troops." This proposes that notification should be given of large-scale movements and transfers of land forces numbering more than 20,000 in the region encompassed by the confidence-building measures as well as into and out of it. Notification also extends to aviation from the level of more than 100 aircraft being transferred from other continents or other regions to Europe, the adjacent oceanic region, and air space. The document contains the proposition that notifications should be made within 30 days. These will contain information about the general goals of such movements or transfers, the states participating in them, the numbers and types of troops, schedules, and the starting and finishing points of the movements.

Ambassador-at-Large Oleg Brinevskiy, the head of the Soviet delegation, stressed in his address that large-scale troops movements, such as those currently being undertaken by NATO countries, represent a threat to the security of states and are a serious source of suspicion and distrust in interstate relations. They are not infrequently used as a means of power pressure, blackmail, and intimidation.

In the current exacerbated international situation, the transfers of U.S. strategic reserve troops to Europe, which are increasing every year, take on a particularly sinister character. During the course of the "Reforger-85" exercises alone, over 20,000 men, dozens of war planes, and thousands of tons of military cargo and equipment were transferred from the United States to the European Continent. Last year troops numbering a total of about 60,000 men were transferred from Britain to the FRG during the "Lion Heart-84" exercises. Even the Western press commented that Europe had not seen such major troop transfers since the Normandy landing operation in June 1944.

The socialist countries' proposal relating to advance notification of major movements and transfers of troops, the Soviet representative noted, will lead to a reduction of unpredictability, possible errors and misunderstanding of the aims of such actions, and consequently to a reduction of military danger on the European Continent.

BOVIN EXPLAINS WHY USSR SUSPICIOUS ABOUT SDI

PM241820 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4, 5

[A. Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Dangerous Illusion"]

[Text] In the system of all-around defense which the U.S. Administration is adopting around its "star wars" program, great importance is attached to the thesis that the advancement of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is by no means aimed at achieving U.S. strategic superiority over the USSR or ensuring the United States the possibility of a nonsuicidal "first strike." Replying to a question from a WALL STREET JOURNAL correspondent, President Reagan stated, "We do not intend to strike a pose as if to say 'so you fell for it. We can inflict a first strike,' I do not think," the President went on, "that our country will ever want to do that." That is what Ronald Reagan claims and I would really like to believe him... but , unfortunately, I have no faith in the U.S. Administration, no faith because we encounter insincerity and attempts to replace major policies with petty ruses too often.

First, the White House's soothing statements are at odds with the entire history of U.S. strategic doctrine, which has always included to a certain extent and to differing degrees of frankness the course of achieving military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. Second, they run counter to current U.S. military policy, which is aimed at combining a modernized offensive strategic potential with developed, multilayered ABM defenses.

As is well known, nuclear weapons entered the U.S. armory several years ahead of the USSR. Hence the Americans' sense of superiority over us at the start of the nuclear age. Hence also the strategy of "massive retaliation" aimed at totally destroying our country's population centers with impunity. This did not last long. The appearance of a nuclear missile potential in the USSR overturned the strategy of "massive retaliation."

The loss of the U.S. monopoly on nuclear weapons meant that a universal nuclear missile war, if one were to break out, would be a universal catastrophe. It would seem that there is one clear conclusion to be drawn from this: Stop relying on nuclear weapons as a means of political pressure. But no, this conclusion did not suit the Americans and they embarked on another path. If a universal war threatens to be a catastrophe there must be a possibility of limiting and subsequently "winning" it -- that was how the question was posed in Washington.

This possibility, in the opinion of Pentagon analysts, was provided by strategic superiority, which makes it possible to control an escalation of the conflict.

"...The strategists of a limited war," H. Kissinger wrote, "assume the use of the force of our retaliatory strike to be a means which makes it possible for us to wage local wars on our own terms, shifting the risk of unleashing a total war onto our enemy." Thus was completed the transition to the strategy of "flexible response," which proceeds on the basis that, relying on U.S. strategic superiority and retaining "massive retaliation" as a last resort, it is possible to limit a possible conflict to the local framework of theaters of military operations.

Nonetheless, the risk was too great. The equalization of strategic levels forced the Americans to come to the negotiating table. They formally recognized the presence of nuclear missile parity and agreed to the principle of identical security of the sides. Yet, the mirage of strategic superiority gave them no peace.

The United States is transferring the arms race to a qualitatively new level. When signing the SALT I Treaty in 1972 the Americans retained the right to equip ballistic missiles with MIRVed warheads. The idea was clear: to put the USSR in a strategically unequal position by using the U.S. advantage. If that did not happen it would not be the Americans' fault. History repeated itself: When signing the SALT II treaty in 1979 the Americans did not agree to a mutual renunciation of all types of cruise missiles. They did not agree because they again wanted to retain a loophole enabling them to overtake the Soviet Union by technological means -- if one can put it that way -- and make a breakthrough to that alluring strategic superiority. In both cases they were pursuing the goal of ensuring U.S. military-technical superiority and on that basis acquiring the ability to threaten a "first strike" by counting on subsequent survival.

The attempts to play a double game ultimately could not fail to be reflected in the overall situation. Experience showed that by itself the presence of nuclear missile parity serves as a necessary, albeit insufficient, condition for detente. The existence of military-strategic parity must be seen in terms of the complete impossibility of winning a nuclear missile war and, correspondingly, the insanity of striving for strategic superiority in any form. Genuine security is only conceivable as mutual security.

The Americans were unable to overcome this intellectual and psychological barrier. They did not want to come to terms with the fact that parity and the "balance of terror" create a stalemate situation, rule out the possibility of waging and winning a nuclear missile war, and fetter the freedom of aggressive, strong-arm actions in foreign policy. A type of fear of the "balance of terror" arose. Recognition of parity was seen as a sign of weakness and loss of "first place." The concept of equality has in no way gotten through to Pentagon minds: If we are not first it means we are second, that means we are "lagging behind." Stress is laid on a policy aimed at escaping from parity and counterbalancing one's fears by seeking a breakthrough to superiority, and that means obtaining a free hand in foreign policy.

Those were the preconditions for the appearance in the mid-seventies of the doctrine of "limited strategic nuclear war," no longer limited in the sense of being localized in a certain theater of military operations, but in the sense of limited doses of a strictly controlled exchange of "counterforce" nuclear strikes which would be targeted exclusively against the enemy's military targets. With the presumptuousness inherent in U.S. ruling circles it was assumed that the high accuracy and reliability of U.S. missiles will allow them to win out in such a duel.

The advent to power of the R. Reagan administration intensified the militarist trends in Washington's policy and started the mass arms buildup. Demands were openly made to change the prevailing balance of forces, but, of course, not for the sake of achieving superiority. God forbid!

The "weak" and "enfeebled" America that has been pushed back into "second place" is simply catching up with a Soviet Union that is way out in front. That is what they have been saying and continue to say in Washington, and they are telling deliberate lies, as has been proven a thousand times over.

For Washington the important thing is not the quest for the truth but the quest for a winning position in the strategic field. Carter's doctrine of "limited strategic nuclear war" would seem formally to remain in force, but essentially it no longer suits the White House since there is no guarantee that the "enemy" will accept the rules of the "gentleman's duel" offered it. That means there is no guarantee that the United States will be able to survive.

So what should be done? How can we escape from "mutually assured destruction" and ensure destruction that is also assured but no longer mutual -- the destruction of the enemy? That is how the new U.S. Administration posed the questions. They were answered by the "Strategic Defense Initiative," whose implementation is intended to create an "absolutely reliable" U.S. ABM defense. That is, ensure absolute invulnerability for the United States and, consequently, the wished-for strategic superiority and the possibility not only of threatening and blackmailing but also, by hiding behind a "defensive shield," using a "strong sword" to strike against the Soviet Union.

However, are we not jumping to conclusions? Perhaps it is worth believing the Americans' good, purely defensive intentions? Are we not too suspicious? No, we are not. I have not heard anything about the construction of the "shield" being accompanied by the reforging of U.S. swords into some kind of modern plowshares. It is just the opposite. The modernization of strategic offensive arms announced by R. Reagan 2 October 1981 is proceeding at full tilt, and even the "star wars" program itself by no means boils down to the creation of systems with purely defensive functions. Judging by everything said and written in America, the presidential "initiatives" are essentially a program for the creation of space strike systems suitable for resolvong both defensive and offensive tasks.

In general, however one approaches it, R. Reagan's "initiative" can only be seen in the Soviet Union as yet another U.S. attempt to ensure strategic superiority for itself. And that is the assumption not only in our country. "...The Reagan administration," the well-known U.S. scientists S. Hoffman writes, "has brought with it a cruel, all-embracing strategy aimed at acquiring nuclear superiority..." This strategy is illusory. For understandable reasons Americans will never be able to acquire strategic superiority. The illusion at the foundation of the policy is dangerous and in this instance fatally dangerous for all mankind. It may encourage Washington into actions whose consequences are, to say the least, unpredictable, also for all mankind. That is why it is so important to prevent the arms race being transferred to space. That is why the Soviet Union considers this the paramount task.

HOUSE POSEIDON DECISION OPENS WAY TO SALT VIOLATION

LD221231 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 22 TASS -- The U.S. House of Representatives has endorsed an amendment under which the U.S. Administration has no right to decommission and dismantle the nuclear submarine "Poseidon" but should consider various "options" of its further use. The amendment, sponsored by Republican Congressman Duncan Hunter who is notorious for his reactionary views, suggests, in particular, installing cruise missiles on the submarine.

The demarche by the House of Representatives to a considerable extent leaves the White House free to act to depart from the SALT-2 treaty. As is known, it is being asserted in Washington that the dismantling of the submarine Poseidon will enable the USA to remain within the limits provided for by the agreement after the running trials of the seventh nuclear-powered submarine of Ohio type with D-5 missiles on board will begin. However, such one-off measure absolutely does not change the U.S. overall course towards breaking the existing accords, the SALT-2 treaty, in particular.

Earlier the U.S. Senate, which passed a resolution, which has no binding force, urging Reagan to abide by the SALT-2 provisions -- for tactical considerations rejected a similar amendment, sponsored by Jesse Helms, which banned the dismantling of Poseidon submarine. This matter will be finally decided upon in the House-Senate conference committee.

U.S. TO CONTINUE SPACE ARMS RACE 'DESPITE ANYTHING'

LD230210 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] A major aspect of the current flight by the American space shuttle Discovery is an experiment with a laser component of space arms. The possible consequences of these tests are considered by our military affairs observer Vladimir Petrov.

These tests to perfect arms that can hit objects on earth and above it from space are far from the only ones in the United States. Last summer at an altitude of 160 kilometers a warhead of a Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile was intercepted. The antisatelite ASAT system has also been tested repeatedly, and the delivery vehicle in this system is an F-15 fighter plane; another test of this system is scheduled for next month.

At the same time, many other kinds of research are being carried out in the United States to develop space strike arms. Electromagnetic cannon and other types of exotic arms are being tested in laboratories and on proving grounds. More than 300 U.S. firms are busy (?honoring) contracts from the Pentagon under the "star wars" program. Units of combat astronauts are being set up for waging military activities. A joint U.S. Space Command has been formed, and in Colorado work is under way to build a center for controlling hostilities from space. In the meantime the ABM Treaty, signed and ratified by the United States and the Soviet Union, bans the development and testing of systems or components of antimissile defenses based in space. That point is made emphatically and definitely in Artice 5 of the treaty.

The U.S. Administration does not stop short of scrapping this important accord. Many political leaders in the United States itself admit this, for example Senator John Kerry Speaking about tests and other work under the "star wars" program he said that these U.S. actions are either directly contrary to the Treaty to Limit Antimissile Defense Systems or make the treaty pointless. The senator believes these actions violate the treaty not only in form; they make a strike at the very heart of the agreement.

Indeed, the U.S. Administration leaders themselves often make statements from which it becomes clear that they intend to continue the arms race on earth and in space despite anything, disregarding both the current talks on nuclear and space arms and the existing Soviet-American accords and agreements. The U.S Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger demands stopping the observance of the points of the SALT II treaty and adds that the United States will insist on a review of the ABM Treaty when the "star wars" program requires it. As for the talks, Mr Weinberger says his country will be arming itself despite the talks. It won't stop a single military program.

Meanwhile, the consequences of this Washington line for the American people are as dangerous as they are for all the other peoples. The breakdown by the United States of the system of accords to contain the arms race leads to a mounting instability in international relations and intensifies the threat of a nuclear holocaust in which both American and the other continents will perish.

REAGAN EFFORTS TO 'DESTROY' SALT II CITED

LD211538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The Reagan administration is pursuing a purposeful course of undermining the accords with the USSR on strategic arms limitation. Without any doubt, Reagan would gladly destroy SALT II, writes THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR observer Harsch. The only thing that is now holding the administration back from doing away with the limitations set by the treaty is the mood of the American public and of the NATO partners of the United States. Washington's attitude toward SALT II, says the political observer of NOVOSTI press agency, Edgar Cheporov, is dictated by the desire to obtain military superiority over the USSR. That is why the United States has not ratified this highly important agreement.

The director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Edelman, claims that if Washington ratified SALT II, it would create a dangerous precedent for future talks, since the criteria laid down by SALT II would be applied. What are these criteria? The main criterion is recognition of the parity of the strategic potentials by Washington and the undertaking not to disturb that parity. It is precisely against the observance of the balance of military forces that the cutting-edge of present American military strategy is aimed. American officials declare that before the end of this year, the United States may decide to violate the provisions of SALT II. Well, at least it's logical. The President has already given the green light for new arms programs. It is intended to build up spending on the production of the Midgetman missile, the "star wars" program, the refitting of the Poseidon submarine, and the building of MX missiles.

It follows from a statement by the President's National Security Adviser McFarlane that the United States will be ready to violate the limits set by SALT II for the number of nuclear missiles by refusing to dismantle their old carriers and by commissioning new ones. This will happen next summer, when another -- the eighth -- Ohio class nuclear submarine will come into service with ICBM's on board. Nor is there any doubt that SALT II will also be assailed by the eight Trident submarines that are also due to put to sea in 1986. It is clear that such plans, the implementation of which is already begun, contradict the very meaning of the process of curbing the arms race which the United States as well as the USSR pledges themselves to participate in when they signed SALT II. Responsibility for the consequences of attempts to (?annul) the vitally important provisions of SALT II will rest entirely with Washington.

IZVESTIYA BRIEFS READERS ON NORDIC NFZ PROPOSAL

PM240931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[G. Valko answer to reader's letter: "Nuclear-Free Status for Northern Europe" -- first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Why is the idea of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, which has wide support, not being put into practice?

L. Kuptsov (Riga).

The idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, which was put forward more than 20 years ago by Finnish President U. Kekkonen, has indeed put down deep roots. Public actions in favor of this proposal have become a daily occurrence. At official level too it is now being discussed more seriously than, say, in the sixties. A positive attitude toward the idea of a nuclear-free zone is enshrined in the statements of Sweden's social democratic government, the resolutions of the Danish and Icelandic parliaments, and the decisions of the Norwegian Social Democrats' congress.

What is attractive about the idea of nuclear-free zones? For the peoples of the countries which would like to form such a zone, it offers a higher degree of security. The states belonging to a nuclear-free zone would make a commitment not to produce nuclear weapons or deploy them on their territory. The nuclear powers, in turn, would pledge to respect the status of the nuclear-free zone and not use nuclear weapons against the countries belonging to it.

But not only the countries declaring themselves to be a nuclear-free zone would benefit. The cause of peace would benefit, since the creation of the zone is a real step toward limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons and freeing the entire European Continent from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Naturally, those who gamble on the policy of strength and steer a course toward confrontation do not want to accept the idea of nuclear-free zones. The U.S. secretary of state once spilt the beans by saying that the proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Europe does not accord with Washington's "fundamental foreign policy goals." The generals and diplomats across the ocean have many times roundly called the Scandinavian politicians to order for coming out in favor of serious talks on a nuclear-free zone.

The adverse reaction of Washington and the North Atlantic bloc leadership to the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone has been the main brake on its implementation. This is not only because Washington arrogates to itself the right to determine the course of its NATO bloc partners in the international arena (let us recall that three of the north European countries -- Norway, Denmark, and Iceland -- belong to this aggressive alliance). According to Washington's views, as the Finnish newspaper SUOMENMAA noted recently, no NATO state can declare itself to be nuclear-free or hinder the use of nuclear weapons on its territory. This would undermine the NATO strategy of "flexible response."

Naturally, people across the ocean do not confine themselves to theoretical arguments. In recent years, taking into account the strategic location of northern Europe, Washington has been strengthening its military presence in the region in every way. In the Scandinavian NATO countries they are setting up more and more new military bases and electronic surveillance points, extending airfields capable of taking heavy military planes, and carrying out large-scale military maneuvers. On various pretexts, Washington is trying to move nuclear weapons into northern Europe. Nor has the American military given up its plans to deploy cruise missiles on the territory of Norway, Denmark, and Iceland with conventional warheads for the time being, which, as is well known, can easily be replaced by nuclear ones.

In short, in recent years sufficient evidence has built up to provide unequivocal proof of NATO's increased military activeness on its "north flank." The Pentagon is trying to drag neutral Sweden into its militarist intrigues too. Nor is Finland ignored.

So the imperialist forces' nuclear ambitions are the source of Washington's attempts to exert pressure on the Scandinavian partners in the NATO bloc and persuade them to renounce their adopted principle of not deploying nuclear weapons on their territory or making bases available to foreign armed forces in peacetime. Hence the NATO staffs' "hostility" to the idea of a nuclear-free zone. To some extent the Washington hawks have succeeded, since the Scandinavian governments have not yet managed to come to an understanding about practical steps to implement the proposal to create a nuclear-free zone.

At the same time, in present conditions the political significance of this proposal is increasing all the time. The siting of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons on the European Continent and the fact that the flight paths of U.S. cruise missiles cross the territory of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland create a direct threat to those countries' populations. Not for nothing are the broadest public circles in northern Europe more and more persistently demanding concrete measures to create a nuclear-free zone in the region.

These demands meet with the understanding and support of the Soviet Union. In accordance with the principles of its peace-loving policy, our country consistently comes out in favor of such zones, in particular in northern Europe. The USSR has expressed readiness to act as a guarantor of certain measures -- substantial ones, at that -- in relation to its own territory adjacent to the zone, so as to strengthen its nuclear-free status. The USSR would also be prepared to discuss the question of giving the Baltic Sea nuclear-free status.

No, nuclear-free zones are not a starry-eyed dream. This is an entirely realistic idea, and if its implementation had not been hindered by the "Atlanticists," Europe would long - since have gained an extensive oasis of security, thereby taking a step toward the elimination of the nuclear threat.

SDI ADVOCATE GROUP ORGANIZES EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM

LD211407 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: The High Frontier militarist organization, entrusted by the U.S. authorities to promote the "star wars" program, has announced plans to hold a "European symposium" in Rotterdam, Holland, on June 21 and 22 on how "important and essential" this program is for Western Europe.

Along with the High Frontier leaders, the United States will be represented there by Colonel Gilbert Rye, a member of the National Security Council. Besides, the meeting will be attended by some West European advocates for letting the arms race loose in outer space.

The organization's published plans make it clear that the symposium idea has been due to the U.S. Administration's extreme frustration at West European resistance to the "star wars" program. The Rotterdam meeting is being organized to "teach sense" to the West Europeans.

High Frontier, led by Lieutenant-General (Ret.) Daniel Graham, was formed with the money of the military-industrial complex and the direct suport of the administration right after President Reagan unveiled his "Strategic Defense Initiative." It seeks to influence congressional and public opinion in the United States and elsewhere by pushing false arguments like the one that the "star wars" program pursues solely "defensive" purposes.

TIKHONOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CEMA TALKS

LD241538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] The Soviet delegation, led by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today left Moscow for Warsaw to take part in the 40th CEMA session. The delegation consists of Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrades Baybakov, Martynov, and Talyzin; and first deputy ministers of the USSR, Comrades Maltsev and Komarov.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee; and leaders of a number of ministries and USSR state committees.

Kociolek, the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR, was among those seeing off the delegation.

Arrives in Warsaw

LD241727 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw June 24 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived here today to participate in the sitting of the 40th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The Soviet delegation includes Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Baybakov, Nikolay Martynov and Nikolay Talyzin; First Deputy Ministers of the USSR Viktor Maltsev and Nikolay Komarov.

At the airport the Soviet delegation was welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was USSR Ambassador to Poland Alexandr Aksenov.

Tasks of Session Noted

LD241753 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The CEMA session which opens tomorrow in the Polish capital is designed to share initial experience of the implementation of the strategic decisions of the CEMA economic summit in Moscow, to spot reserves which need to be used in order to raise cooperation to a new stage, and to map out specific roads and main directions for deepening economic cooperation. A characteristic of the current stage of development of CEMA countries' industry is the attention paid to the output of products which are destined to revolutionize manufacturing. The compilation of a comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress for 15-20 years is being completed. It will be the basis on which a coordinated and, in certain fields a united, scientific-technical policy of socialist states will be drawn up.

Session Opens; Tikhonov Speaks

LD251129 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1010 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun (TASS) -- "We welcome the representatives of developing countries taking part in our work and would like to reiterate our loyalty to the policy of all-around cooperation with liberated states and support for their efforts in the struggle against imperialism, for the strengthening of their independence and the development of the national economy," Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, declared. The head of the Soviet delegation made a speech at the 40th CEMA session which opened here today.

"The Soviet Union," Nikolay Tikhonov continued, "together with the fraternal countries, immutably advocates normal equitable relations with capitalist states and their economic groupings in the spirit of the clauses of the Helsinki Final Act. In this context a fresh initiative was recently displayed by CEMA for establishing mutually favorable cooperation with the EEC. In our conviction, such cooperation would be in keeping with mutual interests and would be useful in improving the atmosphere in Europe and throughout the world.

"At the present session," the head of the Soviet delegation said, "we are debating the urgent tasks of deepening our collaboration, and we are exchanging experience and jointly seeking ways of accelerating progress on the basis of the fundamental accords and decisions which were adopted at the Moscow economic conference."

A responsible period has now begun in the life of the fraternal countries, a period of preparation for and holding routine party congresses, defining fresh frontiers of social and economic development for the coming 5-year period and for the long term. The Soviet people are approaching the 27th CPSU Congress in an atmosphere of great creative zeal. For the main indices fulfillment of tasks set for the current 5-year plan period is being ensured.

The April CPSU Central Committee Plenum put forward an extended program for accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country. Its main link is scientific-technical progress. It is a question of rapid progress in strategically important directions, of restructuring production, a shift to intensive rails and effective forms of management, and a fuller solution of social problems. These problems are no less urgent within the framework of the community. The agreed strategy worked out by the Moscow economic summit conference is directed toward solving them.

The need to speed up socioeconomic development, stressed Nikolay Tikhonov, is also dictated by the fact that an alarming international situation persists, through imperialism's fault. The aggressive policy of the United States, the new round in the arms race which it has started, particularly in nuclear weapons, and attempts to militarize space -- all this greatly heightens international tension. Imperialism is stepping up its subversive activities against the socialist countries in the political, economic, ideological, and military fields. This was again clearly shown by the Bonn conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states.

The main stake is on economically weakening socialism, on shaking the unity of the fraternal countries. This obliges us, as was noted at the April meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact member-states, to join forces more closely and to act with even greater energy and coordination to strengthen the community's economic might, in the interests of maintaining the existing military strategic parity, preventing a nuclear catastrophe, and opposing the West's economic pressure. Consequently, both internal and external conditions urgently demand the implementation of major new steps to develop the national economy and the cooperation of the fraternal states.

Nikolay Tikhonov went on to note that in carrying out the decisions of the conference, the countries of the community have made progress in coordinating economic policy. Bilateral programs of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation up to the year 2000 have been signed by most of the countries. Coordination of economic plans for the next 5-year period has entered the final stages.

In keeping with the community's internationalist interests, Nikolay Tikhonov said, work should be stepped up in collaboration with Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia. These assiduity countries are building socialism in especially complicated conditions and need our aid and support. It is understandable that this should be utilized with maximum assid and efficacy, and combined with full application of internal sources.

In the new 5-year plan period the Soviet Union plans to increase economic assistance to these countries for creating and developing vitally important industries, including production for export. Obviously, collaboration in carrying out these tasks should be extended in the framework of CEMA, too. The Soviet delegation supports the proposal on a special examination of questions of deepening division of labor with Vietnam, Mongolia, and Cuba, at a routine session [na ocherednom zasedanii] of CEMA. The documents presented for examination by the session contain practical measures whose implementation will promote a further unification of the efforts of the countries of the community, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers stressed.

Observers Noted; Reports Given

LD251013 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw June 25 TASS -- The CMEA member countries are effectively implementing the tasks of further raising the efficiency of social production, enhancing the material and cultural standards of life and broadening their mutual cooperation and socialist economic integration.

The participants in the 40th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance which has opened in the Polish capital today unanimously point out that the development and prosperity of their countries became possible thanks to the great victory over fascism in the Second World War, to which the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution. They stress that the formation of the world socialist system created conditions for the emergence of state-to-state economic relations of a new type on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, full equality and respect for sovereignty and national interests. Socialism today is a strong force exerting immense influence on human progress and an inexorable factor of peace and progress.

The meeting of the session is attended by observers from the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Mozambique, Socialist Ethiopia, and the Republic of Nicaragua.

A report of the Executive Committee on the activities of the council between the 39th and 40th meetings of the CMEA session was delivered by Janos Obodowski, chairman of the CMEA Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland. The participants in the session are examining questions of coordination of the CMEA member countries' national economic development plans and capital investments in agreed-upon areas and projects in 1986-1990, the draft programme of cooperation among the CMEA member countries in the saving and rational use of material resources for the period to the year 2000, and the draft programme of the work of the CMEA session for 1986-1987. Reports began to be discussed at the plenary meeting.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM210857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[Igor Melnikov "International Review"]

[Text] Our Course Is a Course of Peace and Creation

This week the Soviet space stations "Vega-1" and "Vega-2" have furnished earth's inhabitants with new information about Venus. One piece of information is that there are constant winds blowing on the surface of the Morning Star. And what winds -- 50 meters per second! The beautiful blue earth -- which is how it appears from space -- also has its own winds, including, unfortunately, the winds of the cold war as a result of which our beautiful planet indeed lives in a restless and anxious state.

U.S. imperialism is cranking up the arms race as never before and opening up new channels for it. For what purpose? Official Washington unrestrainedly declares: to "cast off" socialism and even destroy it. Under the standards of anticommunism, they have perpetrated atrocities, occupying Grenada; they have been and still are waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan; and they are organizing a total blockade of sovereign Nicaragua. Behind this sinister facade of U.S.-style state terrorism, the U.S. aspiration to erect an iron curtain in the way of progressive changes in the world can be plainly seen.

Even if, contrary to the saying, the imperialist cow that butts has acquired horns, and nuclear horns at that, the militarist adventurist plans are still not fated to be realized. They are not fated to be realized, primarily because the might of the world's first socialist country and its allies stands in the way of aggressive forces.

Year by year the socialist community strengthens, coordinating increasingly skillfully its efforts on the path of its creative development. This week is the first anniversary of the Moscow economic summit conference of CEMA countries. The past year has been a year of expansion of the scale and improvement of the efectiveness of their fraternal cooperation.

The Soviet Union stands firmly for detente. Socialism is not afraid of peaceful competition with capitalism; it is sure of its vitality and its advantages as a social system. The events of this week in our motherland's life also prove this. It is not for nothing that such great interest is being shown throughout the world in the conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress held at the CPSU Central Committee. The party, profoundly believing in the creative forces of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia and the lofty moral spirit and will of our people, is getting down to tackling innovative labor tasks with optimism.

The creative character of the Soviet state's domestic policy is simultaneously reflected in its foreign policy, which dynamically upholds the cause of peace. Striving to live in peace and cooperation with all countries, the USSR pursues the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence. This is evidenced by the Soviet initiatives in the international arena. Since 1982 the Soviet Union's unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has been in force, and since 1983 there has been a unilateral moratorium on being the first to put antisatellite weapons into space. Our country has come to the new dialogue in Geneva with proposals to introduce a mutual moratorium on creating space weapons and to freeze nuclear arsenals during the entire period of the talks. Continuing this line, the USSR has unilaterally declared a moratorium on deploying medium-range missiles and stepping up other countermeasures in Europe.

Everywhere, this step has been seen as an important and constructive step, promoting the success of the talks.

Our country and its allies have submitted new proposals at the forums in Stockholm and Vienna. The Soviet initiative on the problems of security in Asia have rightly met with a great response in the world.

In brief, the will of the Soviet people remains immutable. We must continue to make every effort to maintain peace and halt the arms race; at the same time, in the face of imperialism's aggressive policy and threats we must not permit military superiority over ourselves and must continue to strengthen defense.

Backing an Exhausted Horse

Recently a curious report spread around the West European press. The French ambassador to Spain and the mayor of the little town of Mostoles, which is near Madrid, signed a symbolic peace treaty. It put an end to a war declared...177 years ago on France and Napoleon's army by the then mayor of the tiny Spanish town.

The anecdote, even if it is historical, is still only an anecdote. One might think that Spain together with France and indeed the whole of Europe could have lived another 177 years without the Mostoles Treaty. It is much sadder and more dangerous to think that the largest capitalist power today, which is what the United States is, contrives to sign a treaty and then turns its back on it, a treaty which was seen by people as an important document for ensuring a peaceful and secure life for mankind.

To be specific, we are talking of the SALT-2 treaty signed, as is known, by the USSR and U.S. leaders in Vienna in June 1979, but which Washington then refused to ratify. However, its main provisions have been mutually observed in practice.

Recently, it has become obvious that the SALT-2 commitments are a real procrustean bed for the implementation of the Pentagon's far-reaching militarist programs. Reports have started to creep into the press with increasing frequency that the U.S. leadership is feverishly working on options on how to do away with the treaty restrictions. On the one hand, the option of Washington continuing to observe the treaty's provisions was rejected as unacceptable; on the other hand, some people in the administration were disturbed by immediate and outright abandonment of the commitments, for it would be simply too provocative in view of feelings in the United States itself, among the NATO allies, not to mention the world public.

For this reason, the White House decided not to tear the camouflaging olive branch from the Pentagon helmet at one go, and with assumed ferver started to assert that it also advocates the elimination of nuclear weapons and that it is still prepared to treat its commitments like a gentleman. It was in this manner that R. Reagan made his 10 June statement about U.S. policy vis-a-vis existing treaties and agreements in the strategic arms limitation sphere.

The President laid it on thick, but the trouble is how to make words and deeds gel together, how to make millions of people on the planet, even in the United States itself, believe that genuine security and stability in the world can be strengthened by the massive buildup of all types of existing armaments and the militarization of space.

A TASS statement exposed the very clumsy and hackneyed lie about "treaty violations by the Russians." It is easy to understand why Washington resorts repeatedly to such fabrications. In this way it reserves the "right," so to speak, to violate key treaty provisions and, particularly, to create another strategic missile, the Midgetman, in addition to the MX missile.

However, the sins of the Washington "righteous" are hardly confined to this! They started, as has already been said, with the refusal to ratify the SALT-2 treaty. Then they cast aside the protocol as lightheartedly as if they were throwing out the bathwater, but they threw out the baby at the same time: According to the protocol, it was required to limit, if not ban, long-range cruise missiles. It was a sorry result for disarmament, for a new class of strategic arms appeared.

There was more to come. Circumventing the treaty, Washington and NATO set about deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. Now they are starting to develop the "star wars" program....

The Washington administration has become ensnared in lies. What does it care that the transparent "accusations" against the USSR do not stand up to contact with the facts the next day? The propaganda cowboys keep on saddling the exhausted horse of a lie. They have one hope: Even if it does not reach the finish, it will hopefully, even if only for a short time, divert world public opinion from the Pentagon's feverish militarist efforts.

The Same Old Imperial Ways

The formula "treaties must be observed" has long been known to civilized man, and states and governments have been accustomed to respect and follow it. That is why respectable political circles in West Europe feel at the very least a sense of awkwardness at some of the actions of the Washington administration. Indeed, people in the United States itself sometimes have difficulty in seeking if not justification, at least explanation for White House actions.

Harrison Salisbury, one of the pillars of the U.S. bourgeois press, set himself this aim and even decided to make "wild surmises" from recent history. In THE NEW YORK TIMES he launched into discussion about the almost fatal "disorders of the second presidential term." He began to recall that the second term has been fatal for virtually all White House incumbents. L. Johnson, in his opinion, was successful in serving out Kennedy's uncompleted term, but after he had inflicted a crushing defeat on Goldwater in the elections, he started to go downhill. The Watergate scandal awaited Nixon after his second victory. Truman's second term was his death throes... But fatalism is not to blame here. It is all a matter of the specific policy the White House incumbents pursue in the interests of this or that group of monopolistic capital.

It is no secret that the present administration was launched onto the stage of political life by those circles of U.S. imperialism which regard imperial ways and diktat as virtually the only evidence of "decent tone." The past week has provided yet more instructive proof of this. One example is Washington's brazen violation of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed in 1982.

It is worth remembering that the elaboration of the convention has taken almost a decade. Its fundamental trait was that the document did not infringe anybody's interests. Like any compromise, of course, it could not satisfy everybody fully: After all, a convention is not a basket of fruit from which everybody is free to select only the fruits they like. The U.S. delegation refused to sign the document. Later, U.S. diplomacy won over to its side several more Western powers too, knocking together a separate "mini-treaty" with them in August 1984.

The U.S. maneuvers did not, however, shake the authority of the convention, which was signed by more than 150 states. It is very important since the role of the oceans in the life of the whole planet has sharply increased. Experts believe that in the very near future, underwater deposits will account for up to 40-50 percent of all oil extraction.

The continental shelf and the ocean bed are rich in nickel, copper, manganese, and cobalt. The convention's significance is also increased by the fact that it tackles questions of shipments, fishing, and the problem of preventing the pollution of the oceans.

It has now become known that the U.S. Commerce Department National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, evading the convention, has issued licences to a number of consortiums to prospect for manganese modules in areas of the international zone of the Pacific sea bed. In connection with this act of U.S. arbitrariness, the Soviet Union has stated reasonably that it has not recognized and does not recognize any actions which fail to accord with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Another example of U.S. diktat in international economic and financial life which took place this week: When, at the Stockholm meeting of representatives of 21 GATT member-countries, the French minister E. Cresson proposed the holding of an international conference to halt the growing domination of the dollar in the Western world, cries from the U.S. side immediately resounded in the hall.

An episode which occurred during the official visit to London by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid is also eloquent. According to the FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper, the visitor said that he would like to draw more European capital investments into Mexico's economy and thereby reduce dependence on the United States. The latter is tying the noose of debt ever tighter around the neck of its southern neighbor. It amounts to $96 billion, the lion's share of which the U.S. banks intend to obtain.

Division Attempt

Last Sunday, "presidential" elections were held in the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus." In this connection a statement by the government of the Republic of Cyprus stressed that the "presidential" elections are aimed at splitting the country and are a flagrant violation of the UN decisions. (As is known the Security Council declared the proclamation of a separate state in the northern sector of the island to be illegal and without force.)

The Turkish community leaders' step was resolutely condemned by the Restorative Party of the Working People. In its opinion, this is nothing but an attempt to consolidate the division of the island and nothing less than playing into the hands of U.S.-NATO imperialism's plans to turn Cyprus into its own nuclear missile base.

It is to be supposed that the whole point lies in this latter circumstance. Political observers have already drawn attention to the fact that the attempts to partition the Republic of Cyprus are being intensified against a very specific background. The Pentagon's appetite regarding the island is growing: The U.S. military sees it as a suitable springboard for military interference in Near East affairs and a welcome base for the "Rapid Deployment Forces" targeted on the Persian Gulf.

The position of the world community on the Cyprus question is unequivocal. Recently, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar reiterated it when he sent a document to the Security Council on measures which he is taking with a view to keeping Cyprus a unified, independent, and nonaligned state.

As for the Soviet approach, it is noted for its consistency and principledness. The USSR condemns the division of the Cypriot state in any form whatsoever. Soviet people resolutely advocate that Cyprus is an independent, sovereign, and territorially integral state, free of any foreign military presence and pursuing a policy of nonalignment.

PRESS CENTER MEETING MARKS UN CHARTER ANNIVERSARY

LD241057 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 24 Jun 85

["Meeting at the Press Centre of the Soviet Foreign Ministry" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Since the very establishment of the United Nations, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been consistently trying to contribute to the United Nations being an efficient tool of ensuring collective security, Vladimir Petrovskiy, a member of the Collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, today said in his address here at a meeting with the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR. The meeting was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the signing of the U.N. Charter.

Evaluating the activities of the United Nations, Vladimir Petrovskiy stressed that on the whole the U. N. Charter was effectively promoting realism and responsibility in international affairs. It has stood the test of the time and proved its viability in our rapidly changing world. Immense shifts in the social, political, scientific, technical and economic fields that have taken place since the signing of the charter are just confirming the correctness of the concept of peaceful coexistence and cooperation written into it and are making its implementation the only sensible alternative for mankind.

The spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry noted that the idea of international security formalized in the U.N. Charter was incompatible with the claims that security could be guaranteed by stockpiling weapons and that a way to the elimination of the nuclear threat was offered by the development of attack space weapons. Practice showed that the development and actual use of the first prototypes of nuclear weapons, far from promoting the abolition of conventional weapons, spurred on the race in both nuclear and conventional armaments contrary to the goals of the U.N. Charter. The case with space weapons would likely be the same.

Vladimir Petrovskiy recalled that on the Soviet Union's initiative, the United Nations had approved in recent years declarations on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and on the denunciation of nuclear warfare and resolutions on the usefulness of the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons by all the nuclear powers, like the USSR did, on freezing and subsequently reducing and eliminating the nuclear arms arsenals and on prohibiting all nuclear testing, on preventing the arms race in space and restricting it on the high seas, on the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism, on the abolition of seats of military danger and colonial racist oppression, and on restructuring international economic relations on a fair basis. So it is not because of the imperfection of the U.N. Charter or individual arms of the organization itself that we have to mark the 40th anniversary of the U.N. Charter in the situation of growing worry over the destinies of the world but because of those who are thinking in terms of their imperial past and would not like to revise their policy to fit the existing realities, Vladimir Petrovskiy said.

Non-aligned countries, according to the Soviet spokesman, are an important positive factor contributing to turning the United Nations into a centre coordinating the activities of states. Their position, he stressed, is characterized by a commitment to the goals and principles of the U.N. Charter and by a striving to have them translated into practice.

It is by the joint efforts of the U.N. member-countries, by the strict observance rather than revision of the charter and by implementing the useful resolutions of the organization, primarily its Security Council, that the role of the United Nations as an effective tool of peace can be enhanced.

As for the Soviet Union, Vladimir Petrovskiy said in conclusion, it, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, "being opposed in principle to the settlement of contentious issues by force, always attached and continues to attach much importance to the United Nations as an effective tool of peace and is prepared to take fresh steps so that the just democratic principles on which the United Nations was built 40 years ago should be firmly asserted in the practice of international relations."

The activity of the Soviet-U.N. Association was described at the meeting by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, vice-president of that organization.

EEC RESPONDS POSITIVELY TO CEMA PROPOSAL

LD182346 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Luxembourg June 18 TASS -- The European Economic Community (EEC) recieved positively the proposal of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) for establishing contacts and developing cooperation between the two organizations.

The session of the EEC Council of Ministers, now in progress here at the level of foreign ministers, has decided to respond positively to the letter addressed by the CMEA Executive Council to the president of the Commission of the European Communities delivered to him in Brussels last week by Ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to Belgium S. Matosek. Within the established procedure Poland currently holds the chairmanship of the CMEA Executive Committee.

An official spokesman for the EEC Council of Ministers said that the ministers instructed the Commission of the European Communities to respond to the CMEA letter and to hold preliminary talks with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Commenting on that decision, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Holland Van Den Broek said that the letter of the CMEA Executive Committee was a "positive gesture". The EEC, he stressed, supported the principle of holding talks with the CMEA which should proceed in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

CONVENTIONS WITH DPRK, EQUATORIAL GUINEA RATIFIED

PM241840 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conventions Ratified"]

[Text] In a 19 June decree the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified the consular convention between the USSR and the DPRK signed in Moscow 17 April 1985.

In a 19 June decree the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified the consular convention between the USSR Government and the Equatorial Guinean Government signed in Malabo 3 Nov 1983.

BIRRI DEMANDS WITHDRAWAL OF SHIPS NEAR LEBANON

LD242114 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] A member of the Lebanese Government, leader of the Shi'ite movement Amal, Nabih Birri, is reported to have demanded that the United States should withdraw its ships from the Lebanese shores. Speaking at the news conference on Monday, Nabih Birri said the demand was one of the conditions for the release of the 40 Americans from the hijacked airliner which is now in the Beirut airport. Washington has used the hijacking as a pretext to mass near Lebanon a group of naval vessels led by the carrier Nimitz. Observers have described the act as preparations for new American military intervention in Lebanon.

WEINBERGER ANSWERS U.S. SHIPS TO REMAIN

LD250718 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 25 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has made use of the hijacking of the U.S. airliner to Lebanon by Shi'ite Moslems and the taking of hostages as a plea to demand from Congress a further increase in military appropriations. In a TV interview, he pressed for the U.S. Armed Forces, which, in his view, are neither more nor less than heralds of "liberty and justice", to be kept ready to be used anywhere in the world.

The U.S. defense secretary stated in a categorical tone that the USA did not intend to withdraw its ships, which include the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz and amphibious ships with 1,800 Marines on board, away from the coast of Lebanon. Moreover, Weinberger did not rule out the possibility of a new use of force against Lebanon by the United States.

HIJACKERS FOLLOW ISRAEL IN VIOLATING GENEVA LAWS

LD242217 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Commentary by Yuriy Reshetnikov]

[Text] Despite the signs of improving internal political situation in Lebanon in the wake of the Damascus agreement on the cease fire, the overall situation remains tense. The problem has been greatly compounded by the seizure of an American jetliner, whose crew and a number of passengers are still being held by Shi'ite Muslims. Our observer Yuriy Reshetnikov comments:

This past week the United States has been issuing harsh sounding statements, making it plain that Washington will stop at nothing to secure the release of the hostages and to punish the hijackers. Within days of the plane seizure, the United States was able to amass a formidable array of naval power -- seven highly capable vessels headed by the aircraft carrier Nimitz, which was stationed at a nearby Israeli port. Aboard the assault craft, which make up part of the U.S. armada, there are 1,800 Marines poised for attack at any moment. Earlier reports indicated that a specially trained U.S. commando detachment was also on hand. American press reports glowingly described these cutthroats as being able to make short shrift of the hijackers at a moment's notice by putting a couple of bullets into each man's skull, and it's a matter of time before the U.S. commandos are given orders to do it.

There is no question, of course, that air piracy is totally reprehensible and deserves condemnation by civilized nations.

The Soviet Union has made its position on that score repeatedly clear and is a signatory to the ICAO Convention on Air Piracy, which calls for punishing hijackers. This statement, however, does not take care of the whole issue.

They say that violence begets violence, and this saying certainly has direct bearing on the situation in the Middle East. Specifically, the seizure of the TWA liner and the plight of the innocent Americans held captive by Shi'ite Muslims was prompted by violence perpetrated by Israeli troops in the wake of the 1982 invasion of Lebanon. Not only did the United States, as we now know, openly condone Israeli aggression against Lebanon, but in fact, shortly after itself joined in shelling and bombing the country. And only last year U.S. Marines were driven out of the Lebanese capital, leaving a trail of blood and destruction behind them. While no one in the civilized world is likely to justify kidnapping civilians, whatever the reasons, at the same time no one in the civilized world is likely to justify Israeli detention of hundreds of Shi'ites and dragging them off to concentration camps inside Israel.

Earlier this year, the whole world condemned Israel for holding hundreds of Lebanese prisoners in violation of the fourth Geneva Convention, which deals with the treatment of civilians. So, in a way, the radical Shi'ites who have captured the American civilians are merely following the Israeli lead of capturing and holding civilians in clear violation of international law. While there can be no justification for diverting civilian aircraft at gunpoint and taking innocent people as hostages, likewise, the blatant show of force exhibited by the United States is no way to solve the problem.

KORNILOV ON U.S. SUPPORT FOR STATE TERRORISM

LD241622 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress adopted an amendment to the draft law on the appropriations for the Pentagon for the year 1986 according to which ten million dollars is allocated to the U.S. military for aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, dushmans. As is reported, the total volume of "aid" supplied by Washington to the terrorists operating against the Afghan people will soon reach one billion dollars.

It became known somewhat earlier that a "conference" of subversive groups operating against Nicaragua, Laos, Angola, Afghanistan, was held under Washington's auspices somewhere in Africa. The decision on the pooling and coordination of their activity was adopted at that conference.

These and a number of other facts confirm again that subversive actions against sovereign states are a state policy of the present U.S. ruling circles. It is characteristic that since the Republicans came to power in 1980, Washington lifted all restrictions on terroristic activity on U.S. special services imposed after the scandalous revelations of the seventies. The undeclared wars against the peoples of Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the backing of groupings of splitters in Angola and Mozambique, the stirring up of national strife in India, the training of remaining members of Pol Pot gangs and sending them into the terrotiry of independent Kampuchea, such are only some of the "vitally important tasks" with whose implementations the U.S. intelligence agency is busy.

Trying to camouflage the policy of state terrorism, the U.S. ruling circles are making false calls for the struggle against "international terrorism".

But what is the worth of these calls if the U.S. press itself notes that in the years of Reagan's being in office, the number of the CIA's "special operations" increased at least five-fold and over 50 major operations of this kind are now implemented in various areas of the world? What is the worth of Washington's indignation over some deplorable terroristic actions against individual American citizens? It is known that at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly it is precisely the United States that jointly with Israel and Chile was stubbornly boycotting the adoption of a resolution on impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism. It is also known that, as former staffer of the CIA John Stockwell testified, some three million people in developing countries alone became victims of the CIA's "secret wars" since 1961.

U.S. ELEVATES TERRORISM TO STATE POLICY IN DRA

LD231531 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Mayak commentary by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress had adopted an amendment to a bill on allocations to the Pentagon in the 1986 financial year. Under the amendment, the Pentagon is being allocated $10 million for aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. Here is Vladimir Beloshapko with a Mayak commentary:

The American legislators attached a proviso to their decision, a decision which will undoubtedly lead to the further expansion of the scale of the undeclared war against Afghanistan, that the cash is to be spent on allegedly humanitarian purposes such as the supply of food, medicine, and clothing. It must be said that this is not a very successful subterfuge. Indeed, since when has the Pentagon gone in for supplying its clients with food and medicine? The department supplies goods of a completely different nature. There is no doubt that this time, too, the Pentagon will spend the allocated millions on arms, which the enemies of the Afghan people based on Pakistani territory receive via Pakistan.

Thus, humanitarianism Washington-style will end up in the form of fresh provocations against the sovereign republic, murders of Afghan civilians, and terrorist acts. Mind you, it is common knowledge that irrespective of what channels the Reagan administration uses to feed the Afghan counterrevolution -- via the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA, or private organizations -- these funds have always financed, and continue to finance, hostile interference in Afghanistan's affairs.

Not for nothing has THE WASHINGTON POST said that the armed sabotage against that country is the biggest covert operation since the period of the Vietname War. One can but concur with this assessment: Even according to the patently understated figures in the American press, Washington has already spent almost $1 billion on aid to the dushmans. Add to that the funds received by the counterrevolutionaries from the United States' NATO allies, reactionary regimes in the Near East, and some other states, and you will gain a fairly complete understanding of the difficult circumstances in which the Afghan people are defending their independence and the right to be masters of their own destiny.

The House of Representatives decision on the further financing of the Afghan counterrevolution is also noteworthy for another reason: You need to be a really egregious hypocrite to vow commitment to the struggle against international terrorism and, at the same time, in practice elevate terror to the status of state policy, a policy targeted against Democratic Afghanistan.

U.S. TERRORISM USED FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

LD211519 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- "The creation of the so-called 'Democratic International' is an attempt to legalise terrorist groupings that are being used by the CIA in the struggle against progressive countries", Fydoro Yuryev, a Soviet specialist who studies United States policies in respect of developing countries, told a TASS correspondent.

"The ringleaders of puppet bands financed by American secret services", Yuryev told the TASS correspondent, "have hypocritically announced their intention to 'fight for democracy'. In reality, on Washington's orders they are conducting acts of terrorism and subversion on the territory of states whose policy does not suit the White House. In their desire to stop the march of history the reactionary imperialist circles, first of all those in the United States, constantly resort to methods of terrorism", the scholar went on. "In the struggle against the national liberation movement Washington pins special hopes on the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. In recent decades the provocative activities of the CIA have acquired special scope. It has financed the creation of a network of terrorist organizations charged with the task of creating conditions and pretexts for direct United States interference in the affairs of sovereign states, even including the use of armed force should this be required by the interests of the White House".

"Terror has always been and remains for the United States an inalienable element of the psychological war against states refusing to succumb to American dictate, and against national liberation and revolutionary movements", the Soviet researcher stressed.

BUSH TO HEAD GROUP ON FIGHTING WORLD TERRORISM

LD211456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2145 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 20 June (TASS) -- President Reagan issued an instruction on Thursday on the establishment within the administration under the direction of Vice President George Bush of an "interdepartmental group" for drawing up "recommendations" in "the fight against international terrorism" and for presenting them as soon as possible. In a special statement made by Reagan in this connection it is pointed out that what is meant are "military and other actions".

The White House has thus taken one more step aimed at stepping up diversions against states, national liberation movements, and progressive organizations, which are rejecting its diktat and which Washington is groundlessly stigmatizing as "international terrorists". The administration is attempting to involve its allies in this shameful campaign at any price. The "interdepartmental group" will be formed immediately after Bush returns from a tour of Western Europe early in July, during which he is to spur the U.S. allies to closer "cooperation" in preparing and implementing joint armed adventures in the international arena.

REAGAN READIES PUBLIC FOR ACTION IN NICARAGUA

LD242202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Commentary by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, the Reagan administration is preparing the country's public for a possible direct U.S. armed interference in the affairs of Central America.

Here is a news commentary by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

Two events in Central America and the Near East within the past few days have caused a stormy reaction within the United States. Four American Marines were killed in San Salvador, and in Beirut a group of Lebanese who have seized an American airliner are continuing to hold some of the hostages who are U.S. citizens. In connection with this, some American declare that it is a direct result of their nation's negative attitude which is being formed in many people because of the present administration's aggressive foreign policy course. Others are ranting and raving, demanding harsh punishment for all who threaten their compatriots' security.

The Reagan administration skillfully manipulates these feelings, kindling nationalism and chauvinism among Americans. President Reagan himself, together with his wife, went to Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland to welcome the bodies of those killed in San Salvador. The President awarded them posthumous medals, expressed his condolences to the relatives of those killed, and belligerently declared that those who killed these young people will not escape justice. This trip by Reagan was widely covered on radio and television, and became yet another reason for attacking Nicaragua, which Washington blames for all intrigues in Central America.

Analyzing Reagan's most recent speeches, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE notes that the President sees an invasion of Nicaragua as a natural and normal action, and wants to instill this into the minds of Americans. Reagan is striving to get all of the country's conservative forces into the anti-Nicaragua fold. For example, he welcomed Jeane Kirkpatrick, that fierce abhorrer of the Sandinist government, a few days ago. She gave the contras $7,000 from her earnings from public speaking. This is a sort of incentive for others to follow the crusade against the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Sandinist government realizes the danger of the current situation. The necessary measures are being taken in the country to repel an armed U.S. adventure. At the same time, as President Daniel Ortega stated, Nicaragua intends to continue its struggle for a peaceful settlement in the region and fully supports the Contadora Group's efforts in that direction.

The foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, at a meeting in the Uruguayan town of Punta del Este, recently adopted a decision to step up their efforts directed at preventing a large-scale conflict in Central America. As we see, the adventurist, aggressive plans of the United States against Nicaragua are now opposed by virtually all of the biggest countries of Latin America.

BUSH AIMS FOR SDI SUPPORT, FIXING TRADE CRACKS

LD241313 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Rome June 24 TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush has started his tour of a number of West European countries with a visit to Italy. The main aim of the tour, on which the vice-president has gone on President Reagan's personal instructions, is to ensure support for the "star wars" plans from the European partners of the USA and try to take the edge off the differences between the USA and Western Europe in the trade-economic and other fields.

The Italian newspaper IL MESSAGGERO stresses that George Bush is faced with a difficult task, as he will have to persuade the allies to accept the "star wars" plans, which are known to have met with serious opposition in Western Europe.

Apart from Italy, Bush is to visit the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France and Britain. The visit to the Netherlands is of special importance to Bush as the latter country has so far not taken a final decision on the deployment on its territory of 48 U.S. cruise missiles.

BUSH'S GOAL: TO SWAY NETHERLANDS ON SDI

LD250255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Washington continues to push its line on space further. Affirmation of this is the trip by U.S. Vice President Bush to Western Europe, which began with a visit to Spain.

To judge by statements in the American press, winning over the Netherlands should occupy a special place in Bush's visit. This country has not yet made a final decision with reference to deployment there of 48 American cruise missiles. Will the U.S. Vice President manage to eliminate the Dutch stumbling block [zagvozdka]? Let us look at a report from The Hague, which talks of the course of discussions in the Netherlands parliament on Washington's space designs. Speaking in the parliament's second chamber, Ter Beek, a representative of the Labor Party, stated that his party categorically rejects the American plans to militarize space and calls on the government to take a negative position in relation to Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. The United States, said Ter Beek, intends, essentially, to begin a new vicious circle in the arms race. The debates in the Netherlands parliament have affirmed the extremely reserved attitude toward the American plans to militarize space even on the part of the Christian Democrat Appeal Party, the leading party in Holland's two-party coalition government. De Boer, its representative, stated that it makes no sense for the Western European countries to jump onto the American "star wars" bandwagon either collectively or on one's own. The sentiment expressed is common sense.

U.S. POLICY HINDERS W. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC RECOVERY

LD221407 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 22 TASS -- President Reagan, speaking in Dallas (Texas), has made an attempt to present his administration's economic policy as being of certain "benefit" to other peoples. He asserted that the current industrial "recovery" in the United States is ostensibly "a mighty engine for economic progress." "We don't want jobs and higher standards of living just for our people," the U.S. President held forth. "We don't want prosperity just at home. We will be satisfied with nothing less than a world-wide recovery."

Let the U.S. President's words about "prosperity" in the country where, even according to official data more than 35 million people live in poverty, remain on his conscience. However, much more sacrilegiously and cynically sound Reagan's assurances about "care" which his administration shows for the economic well-being of other peoples.

Only a day prior to his speech Reagan had made another discriminatory step with regard to U.S. allies in Western Europe by imposing big duties on some types of flour products imported into the USA from Common Market countries. The purpose of his action is obvious: to undermine the competitive power of West European countries and to try to shift on to them the consequences of the acutest economic difficulties being experienced by the United States itself. As has been admitted by the U.S. press, Washington's egoistic policy hinders a solution to the economic problems of Western Europe and adds to the burdens of the people of the continent.

In particular, the heightened interest rates result in the outflow of capital, which is so essential for Western Europe, to the USA.

As far as the developing countries are concerned, Washington not only fails to give an effective economic aid to them but it also simply tries to plunder their natural wealth, to enslave them, make them suppliers of raw materials to major transnational corporations of the United States.

Here are some statistics which vivdly show the hypocrisy of the head of the White House. Beginning from 1980, according to the data of the U.N. secretary-general, per capita income in African countries decreased by 4.1 per cent a year, on an average. The developing countries' external indebtedness to Western banks and corporations, to U.S. ones, in the first place, amounted to more than 800,000 million dollars in 1984 with a prospect of amounting to 970,000 million dollars this year. The journal AFRIQUE ASIE writes in this connection that the Reagan administration has turned the 'Third World' into the main arena of U.S. expansionism.

In his speech in Dallas, the U.S. President dwelt on the aid being given by Washington to Ethiopia which is living through the aftermath of the heaviest drought. However, as admitted by U.S. Congressman William Gray (Democrat, Pennsylvania), the Reagan administration had "waited" for almost one year and a half -- while people, including small children, had been dying in Ethiopia -- before starting to provide relief to drought victims. Moreover, Washington began to link the rendering of such aid with tough political conditions which are rather far from humaneness.

USSR ENVOY FAVORS VIENNA FOR REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

AU241955 Vienna KURIER in German 9 Jun 85 p 3

[Report on "exclusive interview" given by Soviet Ambassador to Austria Mikhail Yefremov to KURIER Guenther Baumann in Vienna, date of interview not specified]

[Text] Mikhail Yefremov, Soviet ambassador in Austria, has now clearly come out in favor of Vienna as an ideal venue of a possible meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet Party Chief Mikhail Gorbachev. In a several-hour talk with KURIER (see also page 5) Moscow's man in Vienna said literally: "Where did Carter and Brezhnev and many foreign ministers come? To Vienna. It is one of the best venues for summit meetings."

He himself, he adds, never heard anything unpleasant from any of the many high-ranking Soviet visitors to Vienna -- "they were all satisfied. The security, too, is perfect, said Yefremov: "In Vienna nothing negative ever happened. Police are working simply excellently here."

[The approximately 600-word interview itself, which is carried on page 5 of the newspaper, deals only with the ambassador's personal impression of his job and social life in Vienna without further mention of the city as a summit venue.]

JAPANESE BUSINESS INVOLVED IN SDI FOR 2 YEARS

LD210850 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo June 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The big business of Japan has been directly participating for two years already in the development of space weapons in the U.S. within the framework of the program of preparations of "star wars". This sensational exposure has been made by correspondents of the newspaper ASAHI who got access to some documents of the Pentagon. Specifically, it was disclosed that the American branch of the Japanese corporation "Hitachi Kinzoku" has been delivering since 1982 to secret U.S. military laboratories in Los Alamos specially designed magnetic units which became the main component party of the combat laser using free electrons that is being developed there. This laser will be the most powerful one in a series of combat beam installations which Washington is planning to deploy on the earth and in outer space. Combat capabilities of the laser will be tested soon, ASAHI reports.

Facts show that Japanese big business began to take part in U.S. programs of the militarization of near-earth space without much publicity immediately after President Reagan announced the sinister plan of the preparation of "star wars". According to the press, right from the beginning the Pentagon has been drawing up plans of the creation of space weapons with due account for the technological achievements of its Far Eastern ally. Apart from magnetic devices for lasers, the U.S. lays claim today on the Japanese developments in the sphere of computer facilities, optical electronics and devices for the rapid transmission of information in the millimetre range which are to become the "nerve system" of the network of combat satellites and ground facilities of the so-called U.S. "anti-ballistic missile defense" with space-based elements.

Demonstrating its "allied loyalty" to Washington, Tokyo has already permitted officially to its private business circles to join the "star wars" program. A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said recently in parliament that the Nakasone cabinet was not going to introduce any restrictions on the participation of Japanese business circles in the implementation of Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative."

U.S. REQUESTS JAPANESE PARTS FOR SDI RESEARCH

LD201959 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Tokyo June 20 TASS -- The USA has submitted a list of technological novelties which it seeks to get from Japan for use for military purposes. This was officially stated on Wednesday [19 June] in the foreign affairs commission of the lower house of parliament. Although a highranking spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not tell the commission the contents of the request, the NHK TV network with reference to informed sources reports that the USA first of all wants to obtain electronic missile guidance and control systems which the Japanese Defense Agency has been developing for a number of years now. A research institute of Japan's National Defence Agency, the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency points out, has already created an experimental model of such a system, which is to be handed over to the United States shortly.

The Japanese press points out that the U.S. request opens the way for large-scale deliveries of Japanese military-purpose technology to the United States. Washington shows particular interest in the results of private companies' development efforts which can be used for the realization of the "star wars" programme.

In this connection the newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN writes that the supply of such kind of technology to the United States will mean Japan's being practically drawn into the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) of the White House.

Earlier, the Japanese Government had maintained that a final decision on participation in the SDI would be taken with due regard for the stand of West European countries. But the present U.S. request, as local observers think, is leading to expediting such a decision.

Agreement on the transfer of technological novelties, which can be used for military purposes, to the USA by Japan was reached way back at the end of 1983. It runs counter to the Japanese legislation which bans the export of such kind of technology. The Yasuhiro Nakasone government has made a special exception for the USA, pleading that the USA is Japan's ally which is linked to it by the "security treaty". Thereby the true nature of the pact which has bound Japan closely to the Pentagon's global nuclear-missile strategy is exposed once again.

Trips to Japan by delegations of U.S. specialists have become frequent of late. U.S. specialists studied on the spot the possibilities for broader utilization of the Japanese military-industrial complex and of research potential for military purposes. It is their recommendations that are considered to have been used as the basis for the Pentagon's present request.

U.S.-JAPAN-ROK MILITARY TRIANGLE PLANNED BY PENTAGON

LD211008 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2111 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jun (TASS) -- For some years now, the U.S. leaders have been obsessed with plans to knock together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military triangle. From their point of view, there is every precondition for this, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. Washington has long had bilateral "security treaties" with Tokyo and Seoul, in accordance with which large contingents of U.S. troops are deployed in South Korea and Japan; several dozen U.S. military bases are located there, too. So, it is really a question of concluding a direct military agreement between Japan and South Korea. Both the Japanese leadership and the ruler of South Korea are showing a willingness to do so. And it is only fear that signing such an agreement would arouse popular anger that is preventing Tokyo and Seoul from taking this step.

Washington continues to maintain that knocking together a new military bloc in Asia is merely a "retaliation" for the alleged existing "Soviet military threat." However, it is by no means for defense against the mythical "threat" that the Pentagon is gathering "arrows" for its "quiver." Evidence of this are the U.S.-South Korean military exercises, which have just ended in South Korea, in which special units of the 7th Infantry Division, trained for interventionist activities abroad, took part. The maneuvers included training in the transfer of additional American troops to a country on the other side of the ocean, the carrying out of punitive operations, and organizing subversive operations in the rear of an "enemy." The Pentagon also intends to draw the armed forces of South Korea and Japan into implementing similar operations on the Asian Continent, the paper writes in conclusion.

U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY EXERCISE OFF KOREAN COAST

OW230614 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Jun 85

[(Sergey Luslanov) commentary]

[Text] The Japanese Government has agreed to a U.S. proposal for holding a joint exercise between the attack units of the American F-16 fighter-bombers deployed on the southern part of the Korean Peninsula and the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF). This was announced at the House of Councillors by a Foreign Ministry official. We will now broadcast a commentary by Radio Moscow Commentator (Sergey Luslanov).

The Northwest Pacific between the Japanese and South Korean coasts has long been turned into a vast training field for the U.S. forces. In fact, the Pentagon has been conducting all types of joint military exercises with the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in this area almost every month or even more frequently. Then, why has the issue of joint military exercises now been taken up for discussion by news agencies in the world?

The coming Japan-U.S. joint military exercise will be held in waters close to South Korean coasts. That is, the joint exercise will be a new step in building up the tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea. According to the Pentagon's strategy, a plan is also under way for military forces of the three countries to hold a joint exercise.

Another important piece of news should not be overlooked: Japanese papers have already reported that Tokyo and Seoul have basically agreed to the so-called mutual friendly visits by the naval fleets of the two countries. In this way, a new situation has emerged in the establishment of direct military exchanges between Japan and South Korea. The moves towards this situation were started by exchanges of military intelligence which continue as well as high-ranking Japanese officers' participation as observers in the joint U.S.-ROK military exercises code-named "Team Spirit."

Long ago, Washington closely involved Japan and South Korea in its Far East strategy with bilateral security treaties and military bases. And now, to complete a military triangle, the Pentagon is pressuring Japan and South Korea to base their military cooperation on an everlasting treaty. If Japan and South Korea should be allied by a military treaty, the tripartite military alliance would be concluded.

This military triangle has a definite objective of threatening neighboring socialist countries and national liberation movements in this region. Through inciting a rage for wars in this region, where a war may break out at any time even without this military alliance, the Reagan administration attempts to upset the strategic balance in Asia. Such an aggressive scheme that may cause the danger of a new military confrontation is strongly denounced by peace-loving forces.

PAKISTANI ARMY UNITS ATTACK INDIAN TERRITORY

PM241238 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Invasion Attempt"]

[Text] Delhi, 13 Jun -- As the STATESMAN newspaper reports, Pakistani Army subunits armed for combat operations in mountain conditions with air support have seized a section of Indian territory in the region of the Siachen Glacier and the Nubra Valley (Jammu and Kashmir state). During this sortie, modern types of weapons supplied to the Islamabad regime by the United States were used. Indian Army subunits repulsed the attack. This is the second major armed provocation by Pakistan in this region in the last 10 days.

As well as armed provocations Islamabad is extending the scale of subversive actions aimed at destabilizing the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. Security measures have been intensified in the republic's border regions in connection with the increased infiltration of Pakistani spies and also specially trained terrorists and saboteurs into this Indian state, the newspaper DECCAN HERALD reports.

USSR, INDIA EXPAND POWER INDUSTRY COOPERATION

LD191356 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] New Delhi June 19 TASS -- A further expansion of fruitful Soviet-Indian economic links is envisaged by a protocol on developing cooperation between the Soviet Union and India in the power industry, which has been signed here. It provides for the USSR to draw up technical forms and records and supply equipment for the "Kahalogaon" thermal power station which will be built in Bihar State near the city of Bhagalpur. The Soviet Union will also help with servicing and modernizing electric power stations which have been built in different parts of India with Soviet assistance before.

The newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES said the newly-signed protocol has become a concrete embodiment of the agreements concluded during Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's recent official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. Cooperation with the USSR, the paper said, is making a tangible contribution to enhancing India's power industry. This country now has eleven electric power stations constructed with Soviet help. The "Vindyachal" thermal power station now under construction, which is the major joint project in the industry, will generate nearly as much electricity as all of them taken together. The construction of the "Vindyachal" station marks a qualitatively new stage in mutually beneficial economic relations between the Soviet Union and India. The station, which will provide power to the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, will be part of a major fuel and energy project being set up with Soviet assistance at the Singrauli coal deposit.

MILITARY-POLITICAL REVIEW OF U.S. ASIAN POLICY

PM231921 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "Asia in the Pentagon's Sights"]

[Text] Two really disgraceful events have again revealed the shameful role of the most aggressive forces of imperialism in provoking and aggravating crisis situations in various regions of the world.

While in the United States, Israeli Defense Minister Rabin noted with manifest satisfaction that the Iran-Iraq war "facilitated the position" of Israel for it made it impossible for those countries to take an active part in the struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression. Rabin did not conceal the Israeli occupiers' deep interest in the continuation of the senseless Iran-Iraq bloodshed. His cynical revelation is especially noteworthy in the light of the well-known truth that what the Tel Aviv "Hawks" say, the Washington politicians think.

But Washington by no means always acts from behind the scenes. Sometimes, people there prefer to act, as they say, openly and to go straight to the point. Thus, acting with the White House's knowledge, the reactionary group "Citizens for America" organized a unique "summit meeting" -- a rally of leaders of the Angolan antigovernment grouping National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the Nicaraguan "contras", the anti-Laos gangs, and the Afghan dushmans. The rally discussed a "strategy for joint struggle" by the arch-cutthroats from three continents. They had read to them a personal message from U.S. President R. Reagan, which stresses the commonality of aims of the United States' rulers and the criminal rabble and contains the parting words: "I wish you success and may God bless you."

In the fruitless attempts to subordinate other peoples to themselves, the sanctimonious aspirants to world domination are ready to use both the bomb and the cross. The notorious "crusade" for which the White House incumbent calls is conceived not just against the socialist world, but also against liberated countries which reject the U.S. diktat. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has recently described in detail the flagrant interference by the U.S. Administration in the affairs of such countries in Central America and southern Africa and its attempts to threaten their sovereignty and independence. Similar reasons, arising from Washington's pretensions to global hegemony, underlie the tension and conflicts in Asia.

The Pentagon is striving to create a ramified system of strongpoints along the southern perimeter of the Asian Continent -- in Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Thailand. Most attention is being paid to Pakistan. Its transformation into one of the Pentagon's largest bridgeheads is being assisted by several circumstances. First, for 8 years a reactionary military regime has been in power in Pakistan, which -- against the country's national interests -- readily enters into fettering militarist deals with Washington. Second, Pakistan's geographical position with the creation on its territory of a network of U.S. military bases -- the Pentagon strategists believe -- would give them the opportunity to keep in their sights the Persian Gulf zone, to step up even more vigorously the undeclared war against the DRA, and to exert pressure on India.

The foreign press have written repeatedly about the fact that the United States is building, modernizing, or financing the modernization of military installations in Pakistan. They could be used as staging posts and springboards for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces, targeted primarily against the oil-rich countries of the Persian Gulf. There are ports, airfields, and electronic reconnaissance stations in Gwadar, Ormara, Pasni, and so forth.

The statement by Pentagon boss Weinberger about the U.S. intention to deploy Pershing II medium-range and cruise missiles in Asia and the Indian Ocean region has provoked serious concern in Asian countries. This statement was received in India, for example, as evidence that the Pentagon includes Pakistan in its large-scale plans for deploying nuclear weapons throughout the planet.

"By installing Pershing II's and cruise missiles a long way from its own shores," the Delhi newspaper PATRIOT warns, "the United States wants to make the peoples of other states, both of Europe and Asia, hostages in its previously determined nuclear strategy."

More than 100 military training centers for Afghan counterrevolutionary groupings have also been created in Pakistan, mainly with U.S. dollars. Matters, as they say, have been organized on a grand scale. More than 50,000 dushmans can be trained there at one time. The large training formations have an army structure. Military instructors from the United States and a number of other countries train saboteurs, spies, antiaircraft gunners, mortar crew members, radio operators...at specialized training centers.

Weinberger once acknowledged that "without a Pakistan, confident of its own strength, opposition (read: counterrevolutionary bandity -- v.p.) in Afghanistan would come to naught." And for that reason Washington gives Islamabad tremendous military and economic assistance, not least as payment for its participation in the criminal U.S. anti-Afghan policy and in the undeclared war against the sovereign republic. As a result, the scale of interference by Pakistan's rulers in Afghanistan's internal affairs is expanding. And matters are not limited to all-around support for the dushmans. There are frequent cases of incursions by the Pakistani Air Force into DRA airspace, infiltrations onto its territory by terrorist saboteur groups, shellings of Afghan border points by the Pakistani side, and other provocative and aggressive acts.

Washington's policy vis-a-vis India is described as sinister in Indian public circles. The anti-Indian thrust of U.S. policy is displayed particularly vividly in the continuing militarization -- on an ever increasing scale -- of Pakistan by America. The most serious concern is caused in India, and indeed in other countries, by the intensive work being done in Pakistan to create nuclear weapons with the connivance and indulgence of the United States, which continues its massive deliveries of modern weapons to the Islamabad military regime. "The availability of nuclear weapons to Pakistan alarms India greatly," Indian government head R. Gandhi said. "Islamabad has already attacked us three times."

Nobody can be deluded by the Pakistani authorities' reassurances on this score. Even U.S. specialists, according to the ABC television company, acknowledge that "Pakistan is striving to create and, where possible, steal the technology necessary to create nuclear weapons." General Ziaul Haq, the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES explains, "is not interested in bursting noisily into the 'nuclear club'. He wants to make on the quiet several small nuclear bombs which could be delivered to their target by F-16 fighter-bombers. The United States has already supplied Pakistan with 25 such planes, and another 15 will arrive by the end of this year. In addition to this it has been decided to equip the Pakistani Air Force with U.S. Hawkeye reconnaissance aircraft, which would carry out observation of Indian and Afghan territory for several hundred kilometers into their interiors.

Pakistan's nuclear preparations are also evidenced by facts cited recently by the Indian journal NEW WAVE. Pakistani scientists, the journal reports, recently took part in a seminar organized in one of China's nuclear centers. They maintained in conversations that Pakistan is experiencing no financial difficulties in fulfilling its nuclear program, in view of the lavish assistance they receive from abroad, particularly from Saudi Arabia. By all accounts, NEW WAVE writes, the United States has shut its eyes to the fact that Pakistan has already gotten very close to manufacturing nuclear weapons.

There is another circumstance which is destabilizing the situation on the Asian Continent even more. This is the explosive situation in the Indian Ocean as a result of the continuing buildup of the U.S. military presence there. According to the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, the U.S. conventional forces deployed throughout the world are an "eloquent testimony" to their readiness to implement a policy of deterrence. They are threatening particularly "eloquently" the security of the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean. Matters have reached the point when, on the White House's instructions, the U.S. intelligence services are determining targets in Iran, for example, against which it would be possible on some invented pretext to inflict strikes as "acts of retribution." These targets are primarily Iranian ports and the oil depots on Khark Island in the Persian Gulf.

One or two U.S. aircraft carrier groups comprising up to 20 warships are in the Arabian Sea on a permanent basis. Up to 180 warplanes, including 80 deck ground-attack aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons, are based on the aircraft carriers. It is planned to increase this grouping mainly by transferring to the Near and Middle East the Rapid Deployment Forces, created for direct military intervention and comprising almost 300,000 men, 700 warplanes, and 20-30 warships. For rapid deployment, the interventionist forces can use national installations in Egypt (five air bases), Somalia (two air and one naval base and a maritime port), Kenya (three airfields and one port), Oman (four air bases), and Israel.

The U.S. naval and air base on Diego Garcia island is a support base, where there are constantly 17 ships with heavy armaments for the expeditionary marine brigade, Air Force subunits, and ground forces. In addition, nuclear and chemical ammunition is stockpiled on Diego Garcia. The Western press has also carried reports about the Pentagon's intention of building on that island launch pads for ICBM's and medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads.

This is the physical basis for U.S. imperialism's hegemonist policy in Asia and the Indian Ocean which adjoins it. Based as it is on real might, this policy provokes the most serious alarm in the liberated countries.

The problems of ensuring peace and security in Asia today are probably no less, and in certain regions even more acute and painful than in Europe. For that reason the socialist states, including the USSR, and also the members of the Nonaligned Movement have in recent years put forward a number of important constructive initiatives, which have found a positive response in the world. For example, the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean in a peace zone was supported by the UN General Assembly and the Nonaligned Movement. The fact that both nuclear powers on the Asian Continent -- the USSR and the PRC -- have pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons must not be underestimated.

"The question now arises," M.S. Gorbachev said, "should we not -- taking account of all these initiatives and to a certain degree of Europe's experience -- think out a common and comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia and a possible pooling of efforts by Asian states in this direction? Of course, the path toward this is complex. But, after all, the road to Helsinki was not smooth and even. Here, evidently, various methods are possible -- bilateral talks and multilateral consultations -- even including holding in the future some kind of all-Asian forum for the exchange of opinions and joint quests for constructive solutions."

The Soviet approach to the problems of ensuring security in Asia has been greeted by the peoples of that continent's countries with profound understanding. For, just as much as the peoples of any other continent, they are interested in maintaining peace, eliminating the threat of war, and defending their own independence. As the newspaper PATRIOT stresses, India did not gain freedom from British imperialism in order to sacrifice it to U.S. imperialism. The same can be said with every foundation of the peoples of the other Asian countries which have thrown off the fetters of colonial slavery.

NEW AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS BEGIN IN GENEVA

LD241913 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 24 TASS -- A new round of Afghan-Pakistani talks through the personal envoy of the United Nations Secretary General Diego Cordovez was completed at the Geneva Palace of Nations today. The Afghan delegation was headed by the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Muhammad Dost and the Pakistani delegation by the minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan Sahibzada Yacub Khan.

SFRY'S PLANINC TO VISIT 'EARLY IN JULY'

LD241618 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- It is reported here that Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, will make an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union early in July.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH PLANINC IN BELGRADE 21 JUNE

LD211350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0545 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 June (TASS) -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who took part in the work of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, has met Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

During the course of a conversation, it was noted that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are developing in an all-round manner. A positive assessment was given of the results of the latest session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. It was stated with satisfaction that the protocol on cooperation between the two countries for the 1986-90 period, which was signed there, opens up new prospects for strengthening mutually advantageous economic links and further growth in trade.

LONG-TERM COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN BELGRADE

LD240320 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] A protocol on the main guidelines of scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia up to the year 2000 has been signed in Belgrade. The protocol envisages the further development of links between our two countries in the energy industry, machine-building industry, and agroindustrial complex, as well as joint actions in solving the problems of production automation.

The document was signed by Guriy Marchuk, deputy head of the Government of the USSR [title as heard], and Milenko Zrelec, head of the SFRY Federal Institute for International, Scientific, Technical, and Cultural Cooperation.

SOLOMENTSEV MEETS POLAND'S JARUZELSKI, URBANSKI

LD211648 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw June 21 TASS -- A delegation of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee Mikhail Solomentsev, stayed in the Polish People's Republic from June 17 to 21 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

The delegation had a detailed discussion at the PUWP Central Committee with members of the Presidium of the Central Party Commission of the PUWP headed by its chairman Jerzy Urbanski.

The guests from the USSR visited the Warsaw, Poznan and Krakow regions, a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, had meetings with PUWP activists and workers at a number of enterprises, and with members of an agricultural complex. There was an extensive exchange of experience of party work, especially in the field of perfecting the forms and methods of activity of party control bodies.

The delegation was received by member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Tadeusz Porebski and member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee Marian Wozniak.

On June 21 Mikhail Solomentsev had a meeting with the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski. Questions of the preparations of the fraternal parties for their regular congresses, of the further development and strengthening of all-round ties between the CPSU and the PUWP, the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed during the conversation that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere. Experience of party guidance of economic, social and cultural development was shared. The participants in the meeting also exchanged views on a number of international issues.

Returns to Moscow

LD211800 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- A delegation of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee, headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Party Control Committee Mikhail Solomentsev, returned here from Warsaw today.

The delegation stayed in the Polish People's Republic at the invitiation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

At the airport in Moscow the delegation was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Rusakov and other officails.

USSR-POLAND COMMISSION EXAMINES TECHNICAL INDEPENDENCE

LD250325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] The 28th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Polish Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has taken place in Warsaw. It examined progress in realizing the long-term program for the development of cooperation between the two countries in the period up to the year 2000. Particular attention was paid to questions of strengthening technical independence from the West.

TASS REPORTS HONECKER SPEECH, UPCOMING CONGRESS

LD211655 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin June 21 TASS -- "Imperialism's attempts to destroy the existing rough strategic military balance, to secure superiority for itself and avenge its historic defeats have brought about the most serious threat to peace in the world since the times of the Second World War", it was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SUPG], chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

He spoke here at a plenary meeting of the SUPG Central Committee on preparations for the next, 11th SUPG congress, which is to be convened in April 1986.

One of the most urgent tasks today is to prevent the militarisation of outer space, the GDR leader said. The Reagan administration's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" is not a defensive concept but an illusionary and dangerous attempt to achieve military superiority at all cost.

The immutable principle of the GDR's policy says as always: Everything must be done to prevent war ever from beginning from German soil again. The importance of the inviolability of borders and respect of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states of Europe within their present borders as a fundamental condition of peace was stressed in the joint statement with the Federal Chancellor Kohl in March of this year. It is hard to understand why the federal chancellor attended the revanchist gathering of the "Association of Germans from Silesia". Not to mention his speech, his very presence there put in doubt the usefulness of that joint statement for the development of the cooperation of all states in Europe.

The so-called "German Reich within the 1937 borders", Erich Honecker noted, vanished in the flames of the Second World War. For this reason vigilance must be increased in respect of all those who by their actions are trying to poison the international atmosphere. As is known, the improvement of this atmosphere is a compulsory condition of cooperation between the two German states.

SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL MEETS GDR'S SINDERMANN

PM241832 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Working Visit"]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jun -- A talk has been held here between H. Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, and T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is on a working visit to the GDR.

The participants in the talk discussed the activity of the supreme organs of state power in the two fraternal countries as well as the potential for further deepening cooperation between them. They stressed that a fruitful exchange of experience and information on the basis of the accords reached this May in Moscow at the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and E. Honecker is developing well in the interests of both states.

During his stay in the GDR the secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will familiarize himself with the experience of the work of the republic's local people's representative bodies [predstavitelstvo].

USSR, BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDES CONFER

PM241830 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] Sofia, 20 Jun -- Consultations have been held here between the USSR and Bulgarian Foreign Ministries. Taking part in them on the Soviet side were Yu. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and L.I. Grekov, ambassador to Bulgaria; and on the Bulgarian side A. Strezov, Bulgarian deputy foreign minister, and other senior ministry officials.

The Soviet representatives had a meeting with D. Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and M. Ivanov, Bulgarian first deputy foreign minister.

TASS: AGCA CASE 'ABSOLUTELY UNTENABLE'

LD242007 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Rome June 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports:

New convincing proofs appear every day that the so-called "Bulgarian case" crudely concocted by the secret services of the West and presented with the use of Turkish terrorist Ali Agca is absolutely untenable. This was proved again also by today's, 17th sitting of the trial in Rome on the case of the attempted assassination of the head of the Roman Catholic Church John Paul the Second in May 1981. The judges were examining Agca's statements which are becoming ever more contradictory and muddled, ANSA news agency writes. When the Turkish terrorist was questioned once again, he started with contradicting his previous evidence.

When the court's chairman indicated to him two pistols of different calibres of " alther" system to establish what pistol, precisely, was taken by his Turkish accomplices to St. Peter's Square, Agca said that they had been given pistols of "Parabellum" type of 9 mm calibre. He mentioned some other weapons at the previous sitting of the court.

The Turkish terrorist landed in a very difficult situation when he was asked who had been with him in St. Peter's Square on the day the attempt on the pope's life was made. Overwhelmed with questions, Agca named his third accomplice whom, as he testified earlier, he had never known before. According to him, it was a certain Omar Ai, another terrorist from the neofascist "Grey Wolves" organization.

Agca said that he got acquainted with Omar Ai in Turkey in 1978 and never met him again till just before the attempted assassination, when Omar Ai arrived in Vienna and joined Agca and Oral Celik, another member of the "Grey Wolves". The chairman of the court asked why a person with whom Agca had no special contacts and was hardly acquainted had been chosen as Agca's accomplice. Agca lost the presence of mind and could not say anything intelligent.

"It took the trial only 20 days to call in question the assumption of the 'Bulgarian connection'," the Italian weekly L'ESPRESSO writes today, commenting on the trial. In addition to the existing proofs of the involvement of Western secret service in this sordid affair, the weekly mentions one more evidence that makes the entire "Bulgarian case" disintegrate. According to L'ESPRESSO the head of the Neapolitan Mafia, the Camorra, R. Cutolo who was kept at the Ascoli Piceno Prison at the same time with Agca, told Italian judges who questioned him several months ago that he knew a lot of secrets as to why the Turkish terrorist decided to talk. R. Cutolo said further that this was brought about by secret services. He gave no names, while intimating that the Camorra had something to do with this.

'POSITIVE' EEC RESPONSE TO CEMA CALL FOR TIES

PM241828 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Positive Response"]

[Text] Brussels, 20 Jun -- An EEC official spokesman has stated in Luxembourg that the EEC Council of Ministers session being held there was resolved to give a positive response to the CEMA proposal to establish relations of cooperation between the two organizations. The EEC Council of Ministers has ordered the Commission of the European Communities to hold preliminary talks with CEMA.

GREECE REPEATS INTENTION TO CLOSE U.S. BASES

LD242222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Our correspondent Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy reports from Athens:

Greece has again confirmed its intention regarding the withdrawal of U.S. military bases from its territory. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou made a statement on this in Parliament. He presented to deputies the program of the new government, formed after the victory of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement party, PASOK, at the recent general parliamentary elections. The program contains the chief directions of Greece's internal and foreign policy.

Setting these forth, Andreas Papandreou stated that the USA's military bases should be closed by 1988 with the expiration of the Greek-American agreement signed 2 years ago. Andreas Papandreou confirmed adherence to the new military doctrine, which was already put forward by him before the last parliamentary elections.

The essence of this doctrine lies in the fact that Greece, in determining the tactics and strategy of its military policy, will now proceed on the theory of the lack of a threat from the north, that is, from the Warsaw Pact countries. The Greek prime minister stated that the government intends to continue to pursue a constructive policy aimed at strengthening peace, detente, and disarmament. In this connection, he recalled the peaceful initiatives supported by Greece, in particular, regarding the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and turning the Mediterranean Sea into a peace zone.

GREEK CYPRIOTS DEPLORE 'UNLAWFUL' ELECTIONS

LD241615 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Nicosia June 24 TASS -- A spokesman for the Government of the Republic of Cyprus deplored the elections to the "parliament" in the so-called "Turkish Republic of North Cyprus" and characterised them as unlawful. These separatist actions, according to him, are subverting the efforts of the U.N. secretary general to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem and constitute a gross violation of Security Council resolutions.

The AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] party says in a statement that the "elections" in the northern part of the island are a sequel to the dangerous policy of faits accomplis which are a consequence of an imperialist conspiracy. This policy is aimed at perpetuating the division of the island and at turning it into a NATO base for nuclear missiles in the Middle East. AKEL stands for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus and for the abolition of foreign military bases in its territory.

PRAVDA REPORTS FRENCH SOUTH PACIFIC NUCLEAR TEST

PM210959 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "71st Blast"]

[Text] New York, 12 Jun -- Frankly ignoring protests from states in the South Pacific, Paris is continuing nuclear tests in French Polynesia.

An AP correspondent reports from Wellington that the New Zealand Government Seismological Service has recorded an underground detonation of a nuclear device on Muroroa Atoll. This is the 4th test this year and the 71st since France embarked on the implementation of its program of nuclear experiments on Muroroa 10 years ago. Last month on the same testing range France carried out the most powerful nuclear blast in recent years, with a yield of about 150 kilotons, provoking a storm of indignation and protests from the states of the region. Addressing journalists in Wellington, New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange resolutely denounced France's latest nuclear test.

ZHOLKVER ON BUNDESWEHR'S MODERNIZATION PLANS

LD211937 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] A government white paper on the FRG's Armed Forces has been published in Bonn. Our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver comments:

This bulky volume, running to more than 400 pages, contains an extensive list of the widest range of data on the present level and prospects for the development of the West German Army. The paper stresses -- I quote -- that the possibilities for combat use and the combat might of the FRG's Armed Forces, have considerably grown of late. As the head of Bonn's war department, Woerner, put it, the Bundeswehr is now one of the Western World's best armies. Still, to judge by appearances, even this level of military preparation is not good enough for the powers that be in Bonn. The same white paper puts forward a broad program for the further build-up of the FRG's military potential for the 1980's, and even the 1990's. This includes plans for modernizing the Bundeswehr's tank formations, the construction of another six submarines and seven warships, and the creation of a new type of combat aircraft.

However, it is not merely a matter of plans. Just the other day the West German parliament's budget committee decided to allocate the first DM500 million of almost DM10 billion earmarked for the development of the new Mars missile system. Nor should we forget that U.S. Pershing II nuclear missiles are deployed in the FRG. Woerner announced that 54 of them are already in a state of operational readiness.

Incidentally, it is noteworthy that even the Frankfurt-am-Main court described the Pershings as first-strike weapons. Thus, the FRG is becoming a serious source of military danger in the middle of Europe. In connection with this, how could we fail to remember that exactly 44 years ago, Hitler's Germany launched a treacherous attack on our country? Of course, the situation in Europe and the world as a whole is now completely different to what it was just over 4 decades ago. The USSR will not allow a repetition of 22 Jun 1941. Peace-loving forces are active in the FRG itself, demanding that the threat of war should never again arise on German soil. The lessons of history exist in order that they should not be forgotten, in the FRG, as elsewhere.

PRESS CITES SYRIAN SOURCES ON AL-ASAD VISIT

Syrian Communist Hails Trip

PM241518 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "New Impetus"]

[Text] Damascus, 20 Jun -- The Syrian public welcomes Syrian President H. al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria are strengthening and developing on the sound basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, Y. al-Faysal, deputy general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party (SCP) Central Committee, told a TASS correspondent. Summit meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Syria are of great importance in this connection.

Y. al-Faysal expressed a high opinion of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Syria. Soviet and Syrian specialists have constructed a hydroelectric power complex on the Euphrates, laid hundreds of kilometers of railroads, and developed oilfields. The Syrian people, he stressed, highly value the Soviet people's selfless assistance. Syrian workers and peasants, employees, the national intelligentsia, and young people are sincerely seeking to comprehensively strengthen Soviet-Syrian relations.

The present working visit by the Syrian head of state, Y. al-Faysal said, is taking place at a time when the Near East stiuation has again deteriorated as a result of the aggressive and hegemonist intrigues of the United States and its partner in the so-called "strategic alliance" -- Israel. In the global plane, Washington intends to turn the Near East region into a strategic bridgehead for military preparations against the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

In this connection, the SCP central committee deputy general secretary pointed out, the Arab peoples see H. al-Asad's visit to Moscow as an important political event.

Syrian Press Cited

PM241021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Factor in Resistance"]

[Text] Damascus, 21 Jun -- The Soviet-Syrian summit talks are being commented on widely by the local press, radio, and television. "The USSR -- the Arabs' True Friend," "Soviet-Syrian Relations Serve the Cause of Peace in the Near East and Throughout the World," "The USSR's Support Is an Important Factor in the Arab People's Resistance to Imperialist Interference" -- the Damascus newspapers carried these headlines today. Their items on the working visit to Moscow by Al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of Syria, stress the tremendous political significance of the Syrian head of state's talks with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The mutual desire to extend contacts and cooperation between the two friendly states, parties, and peoples which was expressed in Moscow will undoubtedly promote the development of multifaceted, mutually advantageous Soviet-Syrian relations, TISHRIN writes in particular.

AL-THAWRAH points to the profound concern which the two state leaders emphasized in relation to the explosive situation which persists in the Near East region as a consequence of Israel's aggressive actions with the direct support and patronage of the United States. The Soviet Union and Syria drew particular attention to the dangerous nature of the intrigues of Tel Aviv and Washington against the Arab people of Palestine and their attempts, with the connivance of certain Arab circles, to prevent the creation of an independent Palestinian state. The newspaper highlights the Soviet leader's high assessment of the anti-imperialist policy of Syria, which firmly and consistently upholds the Arabs' national interests and legitimate rights.

Damascus television notes that President H. al-Asad reaffirmed Syria's support for the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and constructive initiatives and expressed gratitude for the USSR's assistance to the Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist interference.

MOSCOW SAID TO SEEK UPGRADE OF TIES WITH PLO

LD231020 Kuwait KUNA Arabic 0908 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi 23 Jun (KUNA) -- The newspaper AL-BAYAN published in Dubai today says that the Soviet Foreign Ministry has shown its desire to raise the level of Palestinian diplomatic representation in Moscow and to take it back to ambassadorial level as before. The paper says that the organization has received a letter from Moscow which explains that Moscow is not satisfied with the current level of representation, charge d'affaires level, currently occupied by Rami al-Sha'ir, son of the late former Moscow Ambassador Muhammad al-Sha'ir who died some time ago.

The paper says that this letter which comes in the wake of the Palestinian camps war reflects the Soviet desire to improve political relations with the organization, adding that the organization has studied this request carefully and with satisfaction and that it has appointed a known Palestinian personality as a candidate for the post of ambassador. The organization has refused to reveal the name of the candidate ambassador until it receives Moscow's approval, in accordance with diplomatic norms.

ARKHIPOV, IRAQI MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM211110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received S. Yasin, Iraqi minister of industry and mineral resources on 17 June.

Certain questions of the state of and prospects for Soviet-Iraqi trade and economic cooperation were discussed during the talks. Ya.F. Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received S. Yasin the same day.

The talks touched upon certain questions of Soviet-Iraqi cooperation of mutual interest. Sa'd 'Abd al-Hamid al-Faysal, Iraqi ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talks.

ANGOLAN MILITARY, PARTY DELEGATIONS VISIT

Military Delegation

PM241325 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 85 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Left for Home"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers of the Angolan People's Liberation Armed Forces headed by Captain (Bernardu Leytau Fransishku Diogu), chief of the Angolan People's Liberation Armed Force National Political Directorate organizational-part work section, was in the Soviet Union 5-21 June at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The delegation members were familiarized with the experiences of the work of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate in organizing party political work among the personnel; visited the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy; and were acquainted with the servicemen's combat training, life, and daily routine, and the organization of political education work in a number of military districts and military educational establishments.

The Angolan guests visited the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee where they were acquainted with the experience of young people's military-patriotic education and the military-technical training of predraft trainees.

The Angolan political workers were received by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. During the talk which took place there was a discussion of questions of interest to the two sides. The meeting took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The delegation members visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall and were acquainted with the monument of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, and several other Soviet cities. On 21 June the delegation left for home.

Party Delegation

PM241259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] An Angolan party delegation headed by (M. Kuarta), secretary of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] -- Labor Party, was in the USSR 13-20 June under the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the MPLA -- Labor Party, to familiarize itself with the organization of economic and financial work in the CPSU and the activity of party publishing houses. The guests from Angola were received at the CPSU Central Committee affairs office and the Zhdanovskiy CPSU Raykom in Moscow and visited the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA printing plant. The delegation visited Kursk Oblast, had talks at the CPSU obkom, and familarized itself with the work of a number of enterprises and organizations.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CONGO

PM201525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In Line With the Plan"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation, headed by F.M. Kulikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Penza CPSU Obkom, left for the People's Republic of the Congo on 18 June in line with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party.

ARGENTINA: RUSSIAN CHURCH OFFICIAL SPEAKS TO PRESS

PM241240 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Concerted Efforts Needed"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun -- The Russian Orthodox Church actively supports the Soviet state's activity to maintain and consolidate peace on earth and avert the danger of the outbreak of new wars. This was stated at a press conference given in the Argentine capital by Metropolitan of Lvov and Ternopol Nikodim, who is visiting Argentina. He stressed the importance of contacts among the peoples, governments, and religious figures of various world countries with a view to rallying their efforts in the struggle against the forces which are trying to sow dissension and mistrust among peoples and to make them clash in bloody carnage in order to achieve mercenary aims.

Metropolitan Nikodim replied to numerous questions by journalists concerning freedom of religion in the USSR, relations between church and state, and believers' participation in building a new society.

By decree of the Argentine president, the representative of the Russian Orthodox Church was declared a honored guest of the city of Buenos Aires.

NEW U.S. RADIO STATIONS, COMMUNICATION MONITORING

PY232000 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] The United States is operating new radio stations that broadcast seditious propaganda against Cuba and Nicaragua. Other stations are being built in Belize, Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, and Honduras under Pentagon and CIA control. Washington is thus trying to expand its psychological war against the Latin American nations with more than 360 radio and television stations.

Not long ago, Professor (?Moren) [not further identified] explained the U.S. creed. Writes Professor (?Moren): The open lies conveyed through the propaganda programs of the past are quite different from those conveyed through modern techniques, just as bows and arrows are quite different from nuclear missiles. In this regard, the actions by U.S. radio technicians during the Yankee invasion of Grenada [words indistinct]. They seized the state radio station Voice of Grenada and used it to disseminate various types of slander against Grenadian leaders and to discredit the Grenadian revolution and the Cuban policy. As gilded speeches were being broadcast about God knows which liberating mission by the Yankee navy, the invaders burned houses, shelled hospitals, and used chemical weapons against the island's forces.

Yankee media are permanently used to gather information for seditious purposes. Electronic intelligence centers monitor Latin American skies around the clock. Planes taking off from Yankee bases in Honduras violate the airspace of several countries. Using the appropriate equipment, pilots overflying El Salvador can intercept Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) orders and the reports submitted by guerrilla detachments.

During the British attack on the Malvinas Islands in 1982, the Yankees gave Great Britain highly advanced operational communications equipment and supplied information on the location of Argentine ships to the British admirals.

In 1984, the United States, Great Britain, and Chile signed a secret agreement providing for joint espionage operations against other countries of the continent. During their provocative flights over South America, the pilots of these three countries can locate the low-power radio transmitters of the Argentine, Venezeulan, and Peruvian Armies. These seditious actions against the Latin American nations are the responsibility of operations group No. 170, which is subordinated to General (?Ryan), the director for special operations of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

This Yankee interference in the communications of other countries can only be regarded as an intervention in the domestic affairs of Latin American nations and as an attack against their sovereignty.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS MORTAR FIRE FROM COSTA RICA

LD220914 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 22 TASS -- The American mercenaries, who settled down in Costa Rica, have launched a fresh provocation against Nicaragua. Since 20 June, around 60 counter-revolutionaries have been keeping La Penca Area in Rio San Juan department under incessant mortar fire from the Costa Rican territory. The Nicaragua Foreign Ministry declared a strong protest to the Costa Rican authorities against that bandit action and demanded that fire be immediately stopped.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ARGENTINA

PM211044 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Completion of Visit"]

[Text] The official visit to Argentina by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has ended. The delegation was in the country at the invitation of the republic's National Congress. The delegation left for home 11 June. The Soviet parliamentarians were seen off at the capital's international airport by Marcelo Arabolas, a deputy of the Argentine National Congress, and other officials. O.K. Kvasov, USSR ambassador to Argentina, was in the sendoff party.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, A.S. Barkauskas thanked the government and the entire Argentine people for the attentiveness and cordial welcome shown them and wished them happiness and well being. The delegation returned to Moscow 12 June.

The delegation was met at the airport by B.A. Ashimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; Yu.I. Volskiy, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry Department; and also E.M. Blanchet Rubio, Argentine charge d' affaires ad interim in the USSR.

GORBACHEV DEPARTS FOR KIEV, SEEN OFF BY LEADERS

LD250605 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 25 TASS -- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev left here for Kiev today. He was seen off at the airport by members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Geydar Aliyev, Viktor Grishin, Andrey Gromyko, Yegor Ligachev, Mikhail Solomentsev, Viktor Chebrikov and other comrades.

Arrives in Kiev

AU250833 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, today left Moscow for Kiev. He was seenoff at the airport by Comrades Aliyev, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Solomentsev, and Chebrikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo members, and other officials.

Today Comrade Gorbachev arrived in Kiev. At the airport, he was welcomed by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Shevchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and other party and administrative leaders of the republic and the city.

ORF: SAKHAROV REPORTEDLY ON HUNGER STRIKE

AU221333 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1310 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Amsterdam/Gorkiy -- Soviet dissident Andrey Sakharov reportedly began a hunger strike 6 weeks ago. According to the report of the Bukowski Foundation in Amsterdam, Sakharov took this action in order to achieve medical treatment for his wife abroad.

Sakharov is supposed to have been placed in the psychiatric ward of a hospital in Gorkiy. The town of Gorkiy is off limits to foreigners without a special permit.

PRAVDA REPORTS RYZHKOV SMOLENSK AWARD SPEECH

PM241651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Courage and Staunchness: A Gold Star on Smolensk's Banner"]

[Excerpt] Smolensk, 21 Jun -- The ancient Russian city of Smolensk has been called Russia's pride and glory since olden times. It served as a reliable shield on the distant approaches to Moscow and more than once repelled invasions by foreign aggressors. The crack armies of the fascist troops also received a fitting rebuff near its walls; on Smolensk's soil, for the first time in the European campaign, they were forced into a prolonged defense.

For the courage and staunchness displayed by Smolensk's defenders and mass heroism on the part of the working people in the struggle against the fascist German aggressors during the Great Patriotic War, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory the city was awarded the honorary title of "Hero City" with the presentation of a Gold Star medal.

A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the city soviet, together with representatives of the party, soviet, and public organizations, working people's collectives, and servicemen from the Smolensk garrison was held in Smolensk today for the presentation of the motherland's high award. A presidium of honor consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was enthusiastically elected.

N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who addressed the session, was greeted warmly by those present. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Soviet Government he cordially congratulated those present and all the city's working people on the great award and on Smolensk's entry into the family of hero cities.

This festive day, the speaker went on, is shared by the whole country and all Soviet people, for whom Smolensk has always been a symbol of the Russian people's valor, heroism, and selfless patriotism. The Gold Star on the city's banner is a very high honor, and at the same time places a tremendous responsibility on the inhabitants of Smolensk -- a responsibility to the people. It makes it incumbent on them always to be in the front line of the multifaceted creative work of the party and state and to be in the front ranks of the struggle to improve all aspects of Soviet society's life.

A program for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the main guidelines for work in the current period, and the current and long-term party tasks were defined by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. This important political event met with a wide response in the country and abroad. The plenum graphically demonstrated the spirit of innovation in our party's activity, its characteristic feeling for the new, its readiness to make major political decisions, and the realistic, mobilizing nature of its Leninist policy course. The plenum armed the Communists and all the Soviet people with a clear, scientifically substantiated program of action aimed at achieving a qualitatively new condition of the socialist society we have built.

Extremely important significance for the implementation of the party's economic strategy is attached to the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. It is an important link in the work to fulfill the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress. In approaching the congress the CPSU Central Committee is doing everything necessary to ensure that the party's political course accords as fully as possible with the requirements of social development and the Soviet people's interests and aspirations. The party's ideas and the concrete steps to put them into practice have the lively approval and full support of the broad masses. They engender in our society an atmosphere of moral, political, and labor enthusiasm, optimism, and faith in our own strength and in socialism's inexhaustible creative potential.

This enthusiasm and the patriotic and international cohesion of Soviet society emerged particularly clearly in the course of the preparations for and nationwide celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Soviet people paid the sacred tribute of memory and profound gratitude to the courage and heroism of those who took up arms to defend the freedom and independence of the Land of the Soviets and routed the savage hordes of fascists German aggressors, and those who spared no effort in their labors in the rear.

The unparalleled strength of the Soviet people's patriotism can be sensed particularly keenly here, in the city which the chroniclers of old rightly called the city of Russian glory and military valor. Many pages of the 11th-century history of Smolensk tell of the selfless struggle against foreign enslavers.

Today we must recall the firm revolutionary traditions which became established on Smolensk's soil in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. When in 1917, under the leadership of Lenin's party, the people's masses rose to storm czarism and capital, the people of Smolensk were active fighters for a bright future for the working people, for socialism.

The older generations of Smolensk's inhabitants devoted all their revolutionary, creative energy to building a new life. In the years of the first 5-year plans the city was transformed and became a major industrial and cultural center for Russia. Naturally, it was during these years that the traits of the new person were formed in the young socialist society: the continuer of the people's best patriotic and revolutionary traditions; the committed internationalist; the moral and ideological foundations of the Soviet character, soon to astound the world with his unshakable staunchness, were tempered at that time.

At that time -- a time of high enthusiasm, great achievements, and bold ideas -- Mikhail Yegorov was growing up among the people of Smolensk, preparing for his feat -- it was he who hoisted the banner of victory above the Reichstag; Volodya Kurilenko was undergoing ideological tempering in the Komsomol -- he was the young partisan who gave his life for the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland; the Gzhatsk boy Yuriy Gagarin was learning to love his country and his people -- he was to be the personification, for the people of the earth, of the new space age which the Land of the Soviets opened up for mankind.

Smolensk's feat in the struggle against the fascist German occupiers is eternally memorable and truly immortal. The city barred their path in the strategically important Moscow salient. For more than 2 months Red Army fighters and members of the people's militia fearlessly fought the enemy's superior forces. The Soviet guard was born here, on Smolensk's soil, in the crucible of severe tests and mass herosim. A mighty blow was struck here, at Smolensk, against the Hitlerites' hopes of a "Blitzkrieg," and hundreds of thousands of Hitlerite officers and men met their deaths near the city walls. Turning our thoughts to the past days of war, we have every right to say that the battle of Smolensk was the prologue to the routing of the fascist German troops near Moscow.

The occupiers had no rear backup in the Smolensk region. More than 120 partisan detachments mercilessly avenged themselves on the enemy, giving him no peace by day or night.

People continued to live by the laws of Soviet power and did not lose their life-giving ties with their own Communist Party. There were 33 underground party gorkoms and raykoms and more than 140 party organizations operating on enemy-occupied territory. As always, the Communists were where things were hardest -- at the spearhead of the nationwide struggle.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state highly assessed the courage and heroism of the people of Smolensk. Thousands of patriots were awarded combat orders and medals, 259 people became Heroes of the Soviet Union, and 40 became full knights of the soldier's Order of Glory. The people of Smolensk have won a good reputation and lofty recognition not only through their feats on the battlefield, but also through their selfless labor.

Smolensk today means a developed, modern, multisector industry whose output is in wide demand in the country and is supplied to dozens of states. Smolensk today means a mighty construction industry, large-scale housing and municipal services, and a ramified transportation network. Smolensk today means a prominent scientific and educational center. Smolensk today is represented by a significant detachment of the working class, skilled engineering and technical cadres, and workers in education, health care, and the service sphere.

All the deeds and successes of the people of Smolensk are inextricably linked with the work of the oblast and city party organizations. The Communists and all working people in the Smolensk region undoubtedly deserve credit for their active work to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. In 4 years the city's industrial enterprises have increased output by more than 20 percent, and housing construction and the service sphere have developed dynamically.

Permit me, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, to express cordial gratitude to the production frontrunners and innovators. Great successes to you in your labor, and good health!

And that is vitally necessary to us. Intensive work must be done by the end of the year in order to meet the plan targets, complete the current 5-year plan in a fitting manner, and embark on the new one with good groundwork and a high level of organization. As you know from your own experience, the beginning of the year was not easy. In the winter, laggardness emerged in heavy industry, and especially in fuel and energy sectors and railroad transport.

The situation is now gradually being rectified: In January-May the growth in industrial output in the country amounted to 3.2 percent. That is approximately how things stand with you, too. But it is clear that in order to fulfill the targets set, it is necessary to make considerably more rapid progress in the remaining months.

Our country is entering a very crucial period of its development. You know, comrades, how the matter was formulated at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and at the June conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress: We must not simply step up the pace of economic growth and break the negative trends in the economy. We must achieve a radical change for the better on a fundamentally new, higher material, technical, and organizational basis and reach world standards in labor productivity.

In essence, it is necessary to ensure a new quality in Soviet society's development, confident progress in all strategically important salients, the restructuring and all-around intensification of production, and the creation of an efficient management system. This will be a reliable basis for the implementation of broad social programs, the increasingly full satisfaction of Soviet people's growing material and spiritual requirements, and the strengthening of our country's defense capability.

The party has defined the main link in the improvement of economic activity -- scientific and technical progress. The cardinal task of accelerating this progress predetermines the content of all work to prepare for the next CPSU congress and subsequently to fulfill its decisions.

We have the potential to carry out this task. The country now has at its disposal a mighty production potential and scientific and technial potential, and skilled, highly educated cadres of workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, and scientists. We have accumulated rich experience in resolving the most complex scientific and technical problems on an economy-wide scale. It is now a matter of utilizing all this potential as rapidly and fully as possible. It is necessary resolutely and in a short space of time to restructure our investment policy and structural policy and to place the main emphasis on retooling existing enterprises, saving resources, and sharply improving output quality. It is necesary to link science and production more firmly together and to sweep away all barriers -- economic and organizational as well as psychological. As was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee conference, our cadres must understand the vital necessity for a reorientation of every enterprise or sector and of the entire national economy onto an intensive path of development.

We have no time for vacillation. The party is concentrating the working people's efforts on ensuring a breakthrough in increasing the economy's efficiency in the new, 12th 5-Year Plan on the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

The realistic assessment of the situation in the economy and the scientifically substantiated concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress which were put forward in the report at the CPSU Central Committee conference by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have met with the full support of all the Soviet people.

The utilization of the highest achievements of science and technology in production is intended to increase the efficiency of socialist economic activity in the broadest sense. The avenues for the technical improvement of production are multifaceted. One of the most important is the saving of material expenditure and the wide dissemination of modern resource-saving techniques. This avenue is the cause of the whole party and all the people.

Another key problem is to radically improve output quality and increase its competitiveness on world markets. Today more than ever before it is quality which determines production growth rates and the level of satisfaction of public needs and which characterizes the level of scientific and technical progress and the state of culture and labor discipline. This is not only an economic issue, but a political one, too. The mark "made in the USSR" must be a guarantee of high quality. This applies to machines, materials, and consumer goods. It applies both to output for export and to all articles coming onto the domestic market, without any allowances being made.

We have reached a decisive stage in the preparation of plans for the next 5-year period. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined in May and approved the draft basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and for the period through the year 2000. Work on the draft continues, and all components of our national economic organism -- centrally and locally -- and all labor collectives must be widely involved in it.

It is important everywhere to organize the preparation of plans so as to ensure that they take full account of the ideas of the June conference on accelerating scientific and technical progress and make provision for approaches which will ensure a sharp turn toward intensification, a qualitative improvement in economic indicators, and the exceeding of control figures and targets. This idea must run right through the planning for the new 5-year plan and for the 1986 plan.

The party regards a profound restructuring of planning and the management of the entire economic machinery as an important component of its economic policy. To this end a broad quest is under way in industry and in other sectors of the national economy. The task is to master new economic management methods more rapidly, to work unceasingly to improve them, and to create economic and organizational conditions such as would make production as receptive as possible to scientific and technical progress. This is necessary for the resolution of the vital question of the party's economic policy and for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The supreme purpose of this acceleration, as was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, is steadily, step by step, to increase the people's prosperity, improve all aspects of Soviet people's life, and create the conditions for the harmonious development of the individual.

Decisions were recently adopted on granting additional privileges and advantages to participants in the war and families of servicemen who died; on improving the material well-being of pensioners and families who are poorly provided for; and on stepping up concern for single citizens. These decisions affected millions of people, but their public resonance, as numerous responses from the working people show, was much wider. The more highly the working people value the just nature of our system, the more indignant they become at deviations from the norms of socialist communal living and collectivist morality. Public opinion roundly condemns any kind of social dependence, writeups, or the exploitation of an official position for personal ends. The party wages a resolute struggle against parasitic growths on our way of life, and the masses themselves, as Lenin put it, help it in this.

An example of this provided by the uncompromising struggle launched by the party against drunkenness and alcoholism, which has met with the full support of all Soviet people. In this humane struggle, the party declares firmly, there can be no retreat; it will be taken to its logical conclusion!

It is obvious that while we are within the first phase of the communist formation, the well-being and social prestige of everyone must depend directly on his labor contribution, on the quantity and quality of his labor. That is our fundamental principle. Here a firm line of strengthening order and discipline is essential. I can tell you that the Central Committee receives thousands of letters, including some from your oblast, whose authors warmly support this principled line.

Of course, our aim is conscious discipline, not mechanical discipline; reasonable order, not ostentatious order. These cannot be brought about by directives alone -- here it is essential for the masses themselves to move to meet us, for them to participate energetically.

Party organizations, N.I. Ryzhkov stressed, must constantly focus their attention on questions of the intensification of production and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, mobilize the working people to make the maximum use of all reserves and potential for production, strengthen discipline and concentration, and increase the effectiveness of socialist competition.

Questions of enhancing the Communists' vanguard role must be at the center of the attention of the reports and elections which are soon to be held in the party on the eve of its 27th congress. This is the stage of the organizational and ideological strengthening of the party's ranks, the stage where the aktiv and all members of the CPSU gain a profound understanding of the new, large-scale tasks.

Dwelling on questions of the international situation, N.I. Ryzhkov noted that every step, every practical action by the Leninist party and the state is dictated by the Soviet people's interests, and the interests of the all-around strengthening of the socialist society and socialism's positions in the international arena. The CPSU is guided by these interests in the foreign policy sphere, too. Preserving peace, averting the threat of nuclear war, ensuring favorable conditions for creative labor and for the motherland to flourish -- those are the noble tasks of our party's international activity. The CPSU will continue to firmly and consistently pursue its peace-loving line, which is intended to ensure that common sense, political realism, and a sense of responsibility ultimately triumph in international affairs.

The memory of the sacrifices made by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, including the sacrifices made here on Smolensk's soil, makes this incumbent on us. Our responsibility for the future of our children and grandchildren, for the future of the whole planet, makes it incumbent on us!

In conclusion N.I. Ryzhkov expressed the firm confidence of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government that the working people of Smolensk city and oblast, true to their traditions, will continue to augment the wealth of their native land and make a worthy contribution to the implentation of the Soviet people's creative plans and the strengthening of our fatherland's economic and defense might.

N.I. Ryzhkov then read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the honorary title of "Hero City" to Smolensk, and to tumultuous applause pinned the Gold Star medal on the city's banner.

KUZNETSOV WELCOMES PONOMAREV ON RETURN FROM SPAIN

LD241610 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, has returned to Moscow today. The Soviet MPs were on an official visit in Spain at the invitation of Las Cortes Generales (parliament) of Spain.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Spain's Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jose Luis Xifra de Ocerin.

ALIYEV CHAIRS YOUTH YEAR COMMISSION MEETING

LD242006 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A regular session of the commission for running International Youth Year in the USSR was held today in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of Comrade Aliyev. Questions of activating the work of state and public organizations in further improving the conditions of work, education, everyday life, and recreation of young people were examined in the light of the example of Belorussia and Kazakhstan. Reports on this subject were given by the chairmen of the republican commissions for running International Youth Year.

The commission session heard a report by Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet, on the capital's preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. It was noted that work in Moscow is basically nearing completion for the reception and accommodation of the participants and guests of the festival, as well as for the organization of this most important event in International Youth Year. Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol, took part in the discussion of the issues. Comrade Aliyev gave the closing address at the meeting.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS CARDIOLOGISTS

PM241015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants and guests of the International Conference on Preventive Cardiology.

The USSR Government greets the participants and guests of the International Conference on Preventive Cardiology who have gathered in Moscow to discuss and outline ways of effectively preventing the widespread and dangerous diseases of our time -- cardiovascular diseases.

The work of your conference, with the participation of eminent scientists and specialists, will undoubtedly help to resolve this great and complex problem. Pooling the efforts of scientists from different countries irrespective of nationality, political views, and religious persuasions will make it possible to make a substantial contribution to the development of the science and practice of preventing cardiovascular disease.

Soviet people, like the peoples of other countries, are well aware that the struggle for man's health is inseparable from the struggle for peace. You are constantly giving your efforts and knowledge to preserve the health of every person. You know well that nuclear war, if it is unleashed, will jeopardize the existence of modern civilization. That is why the activity of the movement of physicians for the prevention of nuclear war, which is exerting great influence on world public opinion and is contributing to the noble cause of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, deserves the very highest assessment. We wish all participants in the conference fruitful activity, new scientific achievements, and the successful solution of very important tasks in the field of preserving the population's health.

AZERBAIJAN FIRST SECRETARY ON OPINION POLLS

PM141345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[Article by K. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "Party Life: Precongress Review": "Taking Account of the Masses' Opinion"]

[Text] Profound faith in the people's creative strength is a typical feature of the Leninist style of party work. On the eve of the next congress and in the light of the tasks set forth by the CPSU Central Committee March and April (1985) Plenums, the importance of making skillful use in practice of the opinion and experience of the masses and expanding the publicity given to the work of party, soviet, and state organizations is increasingly growing. The better informed people are, the more conscientiously and actively they operate.

This is convincingly attested by the experience of the Azerbaijan Communist Party. The involvement of working people in the discussion of urgent problems of the republic's life and the study and all-around consideration of public opinion; attentive work with working people's letters; a swift reaction to questions raised by working people; and constant reports to the public on the results of the examination of these questions represent far from a full list of the many and varied working methods of party organs. These methods are being asserted in the course of improving organizational and ideological work and in the struggle to strengthen order and discipline and eradicate negative phenomena. The working people link the republic's achievements and successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the econoic and social development with this struggle. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banners awarded 15 years running to the Azerbaijan SSR for its victory in all-union socialist competition are vivid confirmation of that.

I would particularly like to dwell on the role of sociological research in studying public opinion and on the use of its results in practice. The main avenues and ways of improving this work were defined by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee resolution adopted soon after the 26th CPSU Congress. Since then there has been a considerable increase in our sociological units and services, which now number over 400. Special councils have been created in all party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and in many party committees at VUZes and scientific research institutes. Similar services have been organized at ministries and departments, major industrial enterprises and construction projects, and kolkhozes and sovkohzes.

A powerful new boost in this direction was provided by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, which positively assessed the Azerbaijan party organization's work with the masses and its practice of studying and taking account of the feelings, opinions, interests, and needs of the various strata of the population. At the same time the plenum, as is well known, set the task of moving away from assessing the state of ideological processes to forecasting them, from piecemeal to systematic research into public opinion.

The implementation of this task is greatly promoted by letters to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, newspaper editorial bureaus, and the television and radio and by information from local sociological services and pools at enterprises and at people's places of residence. In the past few years sociological research has been conducted on a broad range of current sociopolitical and social problems encompassing virtually all sectors of the republic's population, and tens of thousands of people representing all sectors of the national economy have been polled.

At the same time more than 15,000 letters and responses from working people to the statements of the Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Research under the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee have been examined and analyzed. The results of the research are usually presented for examination by the republic's Communist Party Central Committee as operational information, sociological surveys, and comprehensive recommendations. These are used when preparing materials for Central Committee plenums, meetings of the party and economic aktiv, and scientific and practical conferences, and in the development of measures aimed at improving various aspects of working people's working, living, and leisure conditions and overcoming identified shortcomings and negative trends. The center's materials are systematically published in the press and, as a rule, are widely discussed at labor collectives and in the press, and trigger numerous letters with proposals, remarks, and pointed warnings on the questions under discussion.

Our center is actively aided by scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences Sociological Research Institute, with which a contract on creative cooperation has been concluded. Thus, joint research has been conducted on questions of the social development of collectives of various sectors of the republic's industry and agriculture and on a number of ideological problems. The recommendations worked out on this basis are persistently introduced into practice.

The appeal to the masses' experience and opinion makes working people's participation in running the affairs of labor collectives, rayons, cities, and the republic more purposeful. One recalls that when the Central Committee was concerned about the state of public stockraising in the republic, which had been lagging behind in terms of indicators, before convening a plenum on this question we asked workers, kolkhoz members, and specialists to state their wishes, proposals, and advice on improving the work of livestock units. The response was several thousand letters. It was they who suggested, in particular, intrasectorial and zonal specialization and the concentration of the sector. Dozens of large stockraising complexes and industrial-type poultry units and hundreds of feed plants and shops were built and commissioned. An extensive program of construction, modernization, and retooling of stockraising facilities is being carried out, and the area sown to feed crops has been expanded. As a result, meat production in the republic has increased by 19 percent in comparison with 1981 and milk and egg production by 13 and 29 percent, respectively.

The activity of the republic's sociological services is today focused on the questions of strengthening discipline, order, and organization at each workplace. This work was particularly active when we were preparing the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum on problems of strengthening socialist labor discipline. Polls were carried out at a number of major labor collectives and the letters containing working people's opinions, thoughts, and assessments were analyzed. The results of the analysis were published under the heading "Discipline and Order Is the Concern of Each and Everyone." This publication generated an active public reaction. In a short time more than 2,000 letters reached the center. Practically one in every two of them had specific proposals on what needed to be done to increase economic efficiency and organization at work and to strengthen discipline and order in production.

The measures to strengthen discipline outlined by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum are being successfully implemented. Losses of worktime in the republic's economy have dropped markedly. Over the last 2 years they have fallen by 37 percent in industry, 21 percent in construction, and 31 percent in general-purpose motor transportation. It is important that there are reductions in all areas -- stoppages, absenteeism, and absences from work with administrative permission.

At the same time one cannot fail to recognize that there are still bottlenecks in this work. The warnings, recommendations, and proposals that are continuing to arrive at the Central Committee express concern at the unfavorable state of affairs in the use of worktime at enterprises of the construction materials industry, the oil industry, instrument making, industrial and rural construction, and light and local industry and in the organization of trade, medical, and transportation services.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum posed with new force the question of strengthening discipline and order. On this basis, we decided to more persistently draw the public's attention to this problem. The latest information report from the center, which was recently published in the newspapers, contains an appeal to working people to "study again and again all the factors and components ensuring highly effective labor and reveal in a fully principled way the factors giving rise to sluggishness and a superficial approach to solving the questions of strengthening discipline." The appeal triggered a wave of responses. Work in labor collectives aimed at eradicating shortcomings and failures in labor organization and stepping up control over the efficiency of the production process and work quality was markedly activated.

The importance of all ideological workers developing professional habits in analyzing ideological and sociopsychological situations locally and of extensively introducing effective methods of studying public opinion is now increasingly gorwing. The republic has taken some steps in this direction. However, we still have to work thoroughly to develop a flexible system of polling people's opinions and feelings at various levels of the social structure. The questions of increasing the returns from this work and rapidly developing and introducing sociological recommendations into practice require no less effort. A more precise definition of the functions of in-house sociologists at enterprises is also needed. They must provide more effective methodological aid geared to taking account of the specific needs of the relevant production sectors, the enterprise's nature, and the features of specific labor collectives.

All these problems, of couse, can and must be resolved. But this requires persistent efforts, painstaking work, and a certain psychological reorientation of cadres. Let us not forget: The need for profound sociological research and effective, high quality public opinion "probes" is growing with every passing day. Our task is to satisfy to the utmost this natural need of party organization and ideological practice.

KOMSOMOL'S MISHIN INTERVIEWED ON YOUTH FESTIVAL

PM181145 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Interview under the headline "Moscow Extends an Invitation; V.M. Mishin, First Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Describes Preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students"]

[Excerpt] Very little time remains before the opening of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students which will be held in Moscow 27 July through 3 August. Extensive work in preparation for the festival is nearing completion. Our correspondent has interviewed V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee and chairman of the festival's Soviet Preparatory Committee.

Question: Viktor Maksimovich, what are the specific features of the upcoming festival and how are preparations proceeding at the international level?

Answer: Every festival is another step along the paths of strengthening friendship and mutual understanding among young people from different countries. The festival movement is developing actively and in an ongoing manner. It has acquired considerable experience. And therefore everything that has proved its value in the many years of holding world festivals will be used during the Moscow forum. The main characteristic of the upcoming festival is the broad spectrum of political forces which have taken part in preparing it. Within the national preparatory committees young communists have worked side by side with social democrats, socialists, radicals, centrists, christian democrats, and representatives of various trade union, antiwar, religious, ecological, cultural, sports, and other organizations. We are confident that the range of people who will come to Moscow for the festival will be equally wide.

It must be said outright that the international preparations for the festival are complex but they are proceeding successfully. This was borne out, for instance, by the results of the fourth session of the International Preparatory Committee, held in Moscow in April, in which representatives of 120 countries and 165 international and regional youth and student organizations and national preparatory committees took part. For the first time in the history of the festival movement a detailed festival program has been approved almost 4 months prior to the opening of the forum. I would like to emphasize that the program was adopted as a result of a broad, democratic discussion both in the standing commission of the International Preparatory Committee and during the International Preparatory Committee session itself. It fully accords with the festival slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship!" and is anti-imperialist and antimilitarist in its essence. It take into account that the festival is being held in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, in the year of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, and the year which has been proclaimed International Youth Year.

Question: It is known that there were attempts in the West to organize a counter-festival movement. What can you say on this subject?

Answer: Our press has already reported the complete flop of the notorious International Conference and Arts Festival of Youth from the "free" world organized in Jamaica on Washington's instructions. Not one self-respecting youth organization took part in that crude and cynical farce. In the opinion of Western journalists covering the events, the conference and the festival not only did not result in a propaganda "gain" for the organizers, but turned into an unpleasant embarrassment as participants squabbled and a number of delegations even left Kingston as a sign of protest. What else could one expect from a gathering where the tone was set by emigre and reactionary rabble!

During the preparations for the festival, attacks on the part of the reactionary bourgeois press against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and ideological subversion against young people were considerably stepped up. Whereas in 1957, on the eve of the Sixth World Festival in Moscow, the enemies of socialism tried to frighten young people in the West with tales about bears running loose in the streets of the Soviet capital, nowadays all kind of myths about the "Soviet military threat," "Kremlin's perfidy,"and so forth are bandied about. In connection with this, the Leninist Komsomol and Soviet youth organizations regard it as their most direct duty to constantly expose the intrigues of young people's "false friends" and to tell the world's young people the truth about history's first country of victorious socialism, about the advantages of our social system, and the real rights which socialism gives young people.

TWO ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Cosmos-1662

LD200654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0640 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 20 June (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1662," was launched in the USSR on 19 June to continue space research. It has been put in orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution, 94.5 minutes; maximum distance from the surface of the earth, 521 km; minimum distance, 478 km; inclination of orbit, 65.9 degrees.

Equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1663

LD211401 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- The Cosmos-1663 artificial earth satellite was launched in the Soviet Union today. The Sputnik carries research instruments for continuing studies of the earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR's economy and international cooperation.

The Sputnik has an initial period of revolution of 89.4 minutes. Its maximum distance from the surface of the earth is 298 kilometres, minimum distance -- 227 kilometres, and inclination of orbit is 82.3 degrees. The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally. Information is being relayed to the "priroda" (nature) state research and production centre for processing and use.

SATELLITES USED TO IMPROVE CROP PRODUCTION

LD242226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1250 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Kursk, 24 Jun (TASS) -- The first stage of the "Kursk-85" international aerospace experiment within the framework of the "Interkosmos" program has been completed. The aim of the experiment is to study the dynamics of geosystems by remote control. Using the territory of Kursk Oblast as a scientific range of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences, photography was carried out from on board the "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz-T-13" orbital complex, satellites of the "kosmos" and "meteor" series. Through the use of mensuration on board aircraft and helicopters, ground observations were carried out simultaneously.

L. Vasilyev, head of the laboratories of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Sciences and leader of the international experiment, said that the task of the "Kursk-85" program is to use photographic and radar prints from space to determine the characteristics of soil and vegetation as the main components of geosystems. They will also be used to determine the state of shoots of agricultural crops, their optimum ripening times and even to forecast the future harvest.

It is not accidental that among the participants in the experiment, apart from representatives of academic science, are numerous researchers from specialized research institutes. This will introduce the control study of soils and vegetation more quickly into the work practice of agro-industrial associations.

One of the experiment's important characteristics consists of studying the dynamics of geosystems from all altitudes using identical instruments.

This assists in the speedy analysis and comparison of results obtained. Much new and diverse equipment, made in scientific centers of socialist countries, is being used in the experiment. This has allowed us to start to work out a single system for evaluating the results of research by remote methods for all participants in the "Interkosmos" program.

The international aerospace experiment "Kursk-85", in which scientists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia are taking part, ends at the end of June. However, employees of the Kursk biosphere station of the Institute of Geography of the USSR Academy of Science, will continue the research program, begun during the sowing of grain crops, right up to the beginning of the harvest.

ROCKET LAUNCHINGS COMPLETED IN PACIFIC

LD220720 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 22 Jun 85

[TASS Announcement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 22 TASS -- In connection with the completion of the planned launchings of booster rockets, TASS is authorized to announce that the area of the Pacific within a radius of 50 nautical miles and a centre of 24 degrees 33 minutes latitude north and 168 degrees 54 minutes longitude east, which was announced on 18 June 1985, is free for marine navigation and flights of planes commencing on 23 June 1985.

ORBITING SALYUT-SOYUZ COSMONAUTS RESUPPLIED

LD230445 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0410 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] On 23 June 1985 at 0654 Moscow time, automatic docking of the cargo vessel "Progress-24" with the orbital manned complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz-T-13" was carried out. The mutual search, approach, berthing, and docking of the space units were executed using onboard automatic systems. These processes were controlled by the flight control center and the crew of the orbital complex -- cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Savinykh. The cargo vessel was docked with the station via the service module.

The "Progress-24" craft delivered to orbit fuel for the integral engine unit of the station, equipment, apparatus, material for the execution of scientific research, and life support means for the crew and post.

According to reports from the crew and from telemetry the onboard systems of the orbiting complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz-T-13"-"Progress-24" are functioning normally. Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Savinykh feel well.

'CAUCASUS-85' MILITARY EXERCISE SET FOR 15-21 JULY

PM241437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "'Caucasus-85' Troops Exercise"]

[Text] It is planned to hold an exercise of the troops of the Transcaucasus Military District under the codename "Caucasus-85" in the period 15 through 21 July this year in the region of Rustavi, Akstafa, Tsiteli-Tskaro, and Sagaredzho.

The exercise is being held to rehearse questions of collaboration between different categories of troops.

Units and subunits of the Ground Forces and Air Force numbering a total of about 25,000 men are to participate in the exercise.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES AIR DEFENSE FORCES

PM241111 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 85 Second Edition p 1

[Report by Colonel V. Nagornyy: "Rally of Political Organ Chiefs"]

[Text] The Air Defense Forces Political Directorate has held a rally of political organ chiefs. It has examined questions of activating work on preparation for the 27th party congress and fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the tasks set in the report delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the party Central Committee conference on 11-12 June this year.

The report delivered by Colonel General S. Bobylev, member of the military council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces, and the speeches delivered by Chief Marshal of Aviation A. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and by Comrades Ye. Smyk, S. Kabolov, and Ye. Zaychenkov and others stressed that for the military cadres, political organs, and party organizations, the main task of the precongress period is to further improve all organizational and ideological-educational work. It must be aimed at the comprehensive development of the personnel's political and professional activity and the maintenance of a high degree of vigilance, combat readiness, and discipline.

Those taking part in the rally were addressed by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

A. Soshnikov, CPSU Central Committee deputy section chief, took part in the work of the rally.